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Marginal Column

By "COMMENTATOR"

IT has been said that it is more promising to prospect in a refuse dump for a gold mine than to look for a significant political trend in a new Syrian government. There have been countless reshuffles and *coups d'état* in Syria in recent years, but except for very short intervals the same old gang has been responsible for the permanent crisis since 1947. The attempt of some of the People's Party ("Sha'ab") leaders and the Moslem Socialist Front to rule without and against the army junta has ended in a military dictatorship.

■

DR. Dawalibi typifies a not uncommon phenomenon in Arab politics. A former political Secretary of the Mufti in Berlin (after 1943), he gained prominence when he uttered a violent anti-Western and pro-Soviet statement in April, 1950. There have been similar cases elsewhere: Ahmed Hussein, the founder of fascism in Egypt ("Misr el Fatat"), is now the leader of the extreme left wing anti-Western "Socialists"; Michel Aflak, a former prominent Syrian Communist, now leads the "Ba'th" Party, far to the right. Dr. Dawalibi's short-lived government was neither "right" nor "left." It included a number of his collaborators from the Moslem Brotherhood, among them Sheikh Mustafa es Sabai and Muhammed Mubarak, who declared not long ago that his party was a "Marxist drink in an Islamic cup," a statement which should be taken, however, with more than a grain of salt.

■

ON the other hand this cabinet included so outspoken a proponent of the merger with Jordan as Dr. Munir Ajlani who had been released earlier this year from prison, and such second-rank "Sha'ab" leaders as Shaker el As and Ali Busu. Dawalibi himself does not really belong to the People's Party; he was a member of the Moslem Brotherhood who ran as a People's Party candidate in the elections. He happened to be incidentally one of the official sponsors of the Economic Congress which is to be convened soon in Moscow by the "Peace Movement", but it appears rather unlikely at the moment that he will be able to attend.

■

THE split within the People's Party has been an open secret for some time; there have been differences of opinion on foreign policy, the attitude towards Egypt and the Hashemite bloc, etc. But neither is the army junta a homogeneous body. The desire to preserve the army's rule over the country is probably the only force that unites this clique of officers. Various "Sha'ab" leaders, and especially Nazim el Kudsi, have tried without success to restrict the influence of the Junta, and it can be taken for granted that the Colonels, probably supported by Akram Hourani's Republicans and the remnants of the "National bloc", will call for new elections soon, in order to get rid of the "Sha'ab" majority in the parliament. It is unlikely that Shishakly will repeat the fatal mistake of Husni Zaim and Sami Hinnawi, and establish a military dictatorship; he knows of course that not a few of his fellow officers are waiting for the opportunity to get rid of him, and he will hand over the government to his political friends as soon as possible.

■

ANYTHING can happen in Syria now except the establishment of a stable government. All Syrian parties are "progressive", all have promised to carry out far-reaching social and economic reforms, all wish to take a "democratic and independent" line. But there is not one which means what it says or is willing to carry out its promises. Thus it must be expected that the Syrian imbroglio will continue for many months, and probably years, to come.

Jerusalem, November 30.

Histadrut Will Establish New Seamen's Union

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut Central Committee today decided to establish a Seamens' Trade Union which would be directly responsible to the Histadrut Executive. The Union's status will be similar to other trade unions in the Histadrut and will represent seamen of all ranks in their relations with employers and public institutions. A Secretariat will be formed by the Executive to prepare elections in the new Union.

Mapam members of the Central Committee refused to participate in the vote on the decision saying it should have been brought before the Histadrut Council. They also asked that delegates from the Haifa Seamens' Union, which is now engaged in a dispute with the Histadrut, should be invited to appear before the Executive, but their request was overruled by the majority.

The dispute between the Histadrut and the Seamens' Union was centred on the Union's demand for a different status from that of other unions within the Histadrut. The proposal would have given the seamen complete autonomy and would have resulted in a closed shop. When the Histadrut Central Committee refused to agree to their demands the sailors signed off their ships.

(See Sailors, Page 3)

Minorities Leaving Split Settlements

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Ein Harod dispute came up for discussion before the Agricultural Workers' Union Settlement Department here today. Representatives of both Mapai and Mapam within the settlement stated their case. The Department has reserved its decision, The Post was informed.

The dispute in Ein Harod arose when the Kibbutz Hameuhad-Mapam minority refused to leave the settlement as it should have done according to an agreement reached when the split in Kibbutz Hameuhad occurred. In Ein Harod, however, Mapam proposed dividing the village installations and harvest. The Mapai minority in Bet Hashita, in the Eastern Emek, is leaving for Ayelet Hashahar, in Galilee, next week.

The Mapai minority in Givat Brenner, in Southern Judea, is expected to establish a new settlement near Rishon LeZion shortly.

Bread and Milk Prices Go Up

The first of a series of increases in food prices will be announced on Sunday, it was learned in Jerusalem last night. Standard bread will rise five prutot, white bread 12 pruta, and milk 20 pruta a litre.

Standard bread will be 55 pruta in Tel Aviv and Haifa, and 53 in Jerusalem and elsewhere. White bread will climb from 83 pruta to 95 pruta, while round *halot* will cost 75 pruta. Braided *halot* will sell for 78 pruta, while rolls will rise from nine pruta to 10 pruta, and milk rolls from 10 to 12 pruta. In Jerusalem, milk delivered to the home will rise from 106 to 126 pruta a litre, while in other sections it will increase from 100 to 120 pruta. Milk at stores will be 120 and 114 pruta.

Subsidy Adjustments

Ministry of Commerce and Industry circles stated that the rise in bread prices is due to increased wheat prices on the world market and the attempt to adjust subsidies here. The milk increases, it was stated, have been caused by the rise in fodder prices on the world market and the failure of the fodder crop in last year's drought.

It is also expected that the cost of vegetables and other agricultural produce will be raised to encourage local production. Meat prices will increase when subsidies are cut. (Local fresh meat rose from 560 to 580 pruta a kilogram several days ago). The price of grocery products will also rise if the shopkeepers' margins are increased, as has been rumoured.

It has been learned that December rations will be announced on Saturday night, perhaps by Dr. Joseph, who may also release some details of the food plan for the first half of 1952.

Frozen meat from South America is kasher, having been inspected by rabbis recognized by Orthodox Jewry, the Kashrut Department in the Chief Rabbinate announced yesterday.

It was stated that a delegation will soon leave for South America to make regular arrangements for the preparation there of kasher meat and other foods.

Beginning tomorrow night, all vegetables will be marketed through 600 officially licensed depots, and transported only according to shipping permits signed by the Food Controller, it was announced yesterday. The produce will be distributed through 23 authorized dealers, including Tnuva, Tene, Amir, Aspaka, and wholesalers' groups.

Each farmer will be attached to one depot and will be forbidden to ship his produce to any other centre. Vegetables are to be transported only as packed by the distributor, whose name or trademark will have to appear on each case.

Distributors will be obliged to provide retailers with detailed accounts of goods sold, to keep inventory records of produce received and produce marketed, and to submit these records to the Food Controller every two weeks.

Korean War On --Unrestricted

TOKYO, Thursday. — U.N. troops were put back on an "unrestricted war footing" as from noon today by a new Headquarters directive, front line officers said today. They said the new orders to end the "phoney war" following the agreement with the Communists for a cease-fire line—but not a cease-fire—were passed down verbally from the corps level. They superseded an earlier directive not yet officially disclosed.

General Ridgway, U.N. Supreme Commander, today informed the U.S. Defence Department that reports of a Korean "cease-fire order are without foundation." He added: "The press has been so informed."

General Van Fleet, commanding the 8th Army, said tonight it seemed that "certain orders" to his troops, following the agreement with the Communists on a cease-fire line, had been distorted. He was rectifying this, he said, but did not disclose the orders.

Gen. Van Fleet made his statement after reports from the front that U.N. ground forces were avoiding aggressive action and remaining inside their lines.

At the fighting front, the Communists were reported attacking at some sectors. But latest reports indicated the respective lines were unchanged.

The Communists hurled at least 220 MIG jets into the battle for air superiority over Korea today. Fifth Air Force HQ said the Communists have never before put so many fighters up in a single day in Korea. Twenty-two U.S. Sabrejets tangled with 176 MIG's in a dramatic 30-minute battle over MIG alley this afternoon, the air force said. Three Sabres were slightly damaged, but all landed safely. One Communist plane was damaged.

Truman Warns: No Korea Slackening

KEY WEST, FLORIDA, (UP). — President Truman warned today against any "premature slackening" of the U.N. effort in Korea, reiterating that no cease-fire could be arranged without a signed armistice.

He said: "We cannot allow our men to be caught off balance by the enemy in case we cannot reach a satisfactory armistice agreement."

Mr. Truman at the same time issued a biting admonition to press associations to be careful that they stick to the truth in reporting the war from Korea.

Communists Offer Compromise Plan

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — General Nam Il, North Korean senior truce delegate, today proposed the "gradual" withdrawal of all foreign troops in Korea after the armistice is signed.

It was a major revision of previous Communist demands, and the first Communist retreat from their insistent demand for the "immediate" withdrawal of foreign troops — a demand that deadlocked truce negotiations for two days.

Delegates at the Panmunjom truce talks today were also deadlocked on the repeated Communist rejection of Allied plans for supervising the truce. Again the Communists turned down U.N. suggestions for freezing military strength and for sending inspection teams into all parts of Korea.

Gen. Nam Il made his proposal for gradual withdrawal in the form of an unexpected question that was reported to have taken even his Korean interpreter by surprise. This reversal apparently caught the U.N. unprepared as well, for the official communique issued after today's 99-minute meeting said immediate withdrawal "continues to be the Communist stand," overlooking Gen. Nam Il's proposal of withdrawal by stages.

The Korean commander asked: "Will Vice-Admiral Joy agree to discuss reduction by stages of military forces and equipment in Korea after the armistice?"

To this Admiral C. Turner Joy, chief U.N. delegate, replied: "I have noted your question."

Israel Seeks New $126m. in U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP).—Israel has asked the U.S. for $126m. in economic aid for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952, it was learned from unimpeachable sources here today. The request was made last week by the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, they said.

Although State Department officials discussed the proposed grant with Mr. Eban, it is understood that he was given no answer. However, the same sources said, U.S. officials are giving Israel's request "sympathetic and thorough" consideration. Their decision will probably be disclosed when President Truman sends his budget message to Congress in January.

Stressing that the same consideration would be given to requests for aid submitted by any other country, the sources explained that the objective of the administration's Middle East policy is the development of greater stability in the entire Middle East and not only in one country. Within the framework of this policy, they added, Israel's request was being considered by the State Department and the Bureau of the Budget.

It was learned, however, that none of the Arab states have asked for any assistance.

Israel's request to the State Department does not preclude the possibility of independent bills for Israel aid — such as those submitted this year by Senators Robert Taft and Paul Douglas — being again introduced in Congress. The bills submitted this year were never reported out of committee.

German Help To NATO Vital Says Eisenhower

ROME, Thursday (UP). — The European Army could win a war against Russia only with German assistance, General Eisenhower told NATO leaders this week, it was announced here today.

A censored text of his speech to the secret session of the Atlantic Council, released today, urged NATO to move toward establishing real European political, military and economic unity and admitting Germany on an equal basis—not as a "second-rate country."

Authoritative sources who participated in the conference revealed that the U.S. also warned other NATO members that German aid in defending the West might be lost unless an agreement on German rearmament is reached soon.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, left here by plane for London this afternoon.

U.N. Expected to Back Yugoslav Complaint

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).—Yugoslavia's appeal to the U.N. to urge the Cominform governments to settle frontier disputes by peaceful means appears certain to be approved by the Assembly's Ad Hoc Political Committee tomorrow.

When the Committee's discussion of the Yugoslav complaint of Cominform "hostile activities" neared its end today, only Soviet delegate Arkadi Sobolev had criticized the Yugoslav case.

There were 16 more delegates to be heard including representatives of some Cominform countries. The Soviet and Yugoslav delegates will both speak again.

The resolution does not make any allegations and calls for the settlement of differences by the customary diplomatic procedure.

British Offered to Quit Suez; Violence Resumes in Canal

CAIRO, Thursday. — One Egyptian was killed and a second wounded in a gun battle with British soldiers after bombs and gunfire shattered the Anglo-Egyptian "cease-fire agreement."

The Egyptians fell in a fight with British troops in Port Said, one of the three cities the British agreed last night to evacuate.

Three bombs were exploded at Ismailia, another of the cities, just a few hours after the British agreed to pull out.

A British spokesman here earlier announced that two and possibly three Egyptians had been killed and another wounded when British soldiers opened fire on a party digging up a road cable east of Abusweir, in West Ismailia last night. The Egyptian Ministry of the Interior claimed in reply that the survivor had told Egyptian authorities he was walking along the road with his companion when the British suddenly opened fire.

(Reuter, UP)

LONDON, Thursday. — Britain disclosed today it had offered to withdraw its troops from the Suez Canal Zone if Egypt would permit them to return in time of war or threat of war.

In a 20,000-word "White Paper" laid before Parliament, the Foreign Office detailed the history of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the guarding of the Canal Zone and the future of the Sudan.

The offer to withdraw British forces from the Canal Zone was made last April 11.

On October 13, the U.S., France and Turkey joined Britain in offering Egypt a plan for a five-power Middle East defence command. Egypt rejected both plans and tore up its treaties with Britain on the defence of the Canal Zone and administration of the Sudan.

The British proposals of April 11 would have revised the 20-year Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance of 1936.

The "White Paper" referred the talks which took place from December, 1950 to July 26, last between Sir Ralph Stevenson, Ambassador in Cairo, and Foreign Minister Salah e-Din. On July 6, Sir Ralph warned Egypt that she had only one alternative; either cooperate in a valid and efficient defence plan protecting Egypt in the event of war, or risk two invasions: one emanating from the north-west, and the other from the west to counter it.

Salah e-Din replied that Sir Ralph was speaking in terms of war, force and invasion, whereas both countries as members of the U.N. should speak a language of peace, security, recognition of law and justice, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Mr. Stevenson replied that these comments were not quite equitable; he claimed that Britain was no less faithful than Egypt to the principles of the U.N.

With regard to the Sudan, Salah e-Din repeatedly accused Britain of disregarding the welfare of the Sudanese, and of using the Sudan administration "for imperialist aims designed to separate the Sudan from Egypt, and to split northern Sudan from the south."

The attitude of the Ambassador was that Egypt is seeking to impose on the Sudan a form of autonomous government, which would in fact amount to Egypt taking over control "of several aspects of Sudanese life," whereas Britain was striving for a full eventual autonomy for the Sudan.

8 Marauders Killed, 32 Detained

Eight infiltrators were killed in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts between last Saturday and yesterday, a military spokesman announced yesterday. Four marauders were wounded and 32 detained.

Blood traces were found near a southern village yesterday morning after an exchange of fire on Wednesday night between guards and a group of about eight marauders. The infiltrators were armed with rifles and Sten guns.

Constable Shot By Marauders in J'lem

An Israel policeman, Avraham Isha, was injured in the leg at three o'clock yesterday morning in an exchange of shots between a police patrol and about five Arab marauders in northern Jerusalem. Police later found at the scene of the shooting a loaded revolver, three wheels and their tyres, burglar tools, and a quantity of clothing. In their retreat toward Jordan-occupied territory, the marauders fired several shots into the air.

At about the same time, Mr. Shimon Pilman of 25 Rehov Rashi, Mekor Baruch claims he heard suspicious noises outside his house. He says he saw several persons running away from the car he drives for the Jerusalem Electric Corporation. Three wheels were missing. *(ITIM)*

Morgenthaus Arrive Here On Honeymoon

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., former Secretary of the U.S. Treasury and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Israel Bond Drive, and his bride, the former Marcelle Hirsch, arrived at Lydda Airport last night for a two-week honeymoon in Israel. They drove to the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.

The couple were greeted at the Airport by several members of Tal Shahar Village, which is named for Mr. Morgenthau, who promised a gift to every baby born in the village. The Morgenthaus were met at Lydda by Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour; Mr. Ehud Avriel, the Director General of the Prime Minister's Office; Mr. Julian B. Venezky, and Mr. Henry Montor, leaders of the Israel Bond Drive in the U.S. and other high ranking Israel and consular officials.

"To be free, to be independent economically and politically, you must have the capital to build the industries and to produce more goods both for home consumption and for export; to irrigate the land and place thousand areas under cultivation in order to grow more food for the population," Mr. Morgenthau stated, commenting on the purpose of the Bond Drive.

He said that the success of the Drive was assured and "given the full cooperation of all concerned, I am confident that we shall be able to attain our goal."

During his visit, Mr. Morgenthau will study the role of Bond Drive funds in developing the country's economy.

(Picture—Page 4)

New Syria Cabinet Falls In Shishakly Army Coup

Special Measures At Israel Frontier

By a Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Syria's "bloodless revolution" which has brought into existence its ninth government since the beginning of the year, is understood to have aroused some disgust in Israel official and Army circles. It is thought likely that special measures will be taken along the frontier.

It is considered that Colonel Shishakly's virtual dictatorship in Syria has been manifested once more; and whilst it is understood that his assumption of power has at least the tacit approval of some of the Western powers, it is felt that it cannot guarantee the stability of the country.

The effects of the Syrian unrest may, it is thought, have consequences in other Arab states.

Once again Col. Shishakly, leader of Syria's second consecutive army coup since December, 1949, has shown the world who is Syria's "real boss." The coup was predicted by most observers who realized that Shishakly's prestige would be lost if he tolerated President Atassi's appointment of a civilian to the defence post.

Panic-ridden Syrians have known Shishakly ever since the Palestine war, when he was defeated at Yehiam. From there he went to Acre, which he abandoned to the Israel Army, and thence to Safad. He finally returned to Syria as a "war hero" to take office as head of the Army's Field Security Department and Brigade Commander of the Homs area.

Tension between the House of Representatives and Shishakly's army clique reached a new high during the last few months. A spokesman of the A-Shaab Party, which enjoys a plurality in Parliament, threatened that its members would resign en bloc if Shishakly did not discontinue interference in the nation's affairs.

All Ministers Under Arrest

DAMASCUS, Thursday.—The Syrian army seized power today for the fourth time in three years arresting the Cabinet Ministers of the government formed by Premier Marouf e-Dawalibi, a leader of the majority A-Shaab Party some 12 hours before. A-Shaab (Populist) leaders and independent Members of Parliament supporting the new government policy were also arrested.

An army communique, signed by Syria's "strong man," Army Chief of Staff Colonel Adib Shishakly, said that the A-Shaab Party was responsible for all government crises and coups in Syria during the last 32 months.

Col. Shishakly

The communique said the A-Shaab Party was seeking to "undermine" the country's independence, break up the army, and create new difficulties at a time when the country is facing important problems, especially in foreign policy.

The communique announced the army had taken control of all security forces "in view of the increased instability in the country."

The army occupied all important centres in Damascus, all communications were cut and special guards were placed at the presidential palace. All offices of the A-Shaab Party were under guard, and all party newspapers were closed.

Col. Shishakly conferred with the leaders of political parties, ANA reported. It is reported that a former Premier, Khaled el Azzem, will be asked to form a new Cabinet with the support of the National Party, which will exclude A-Shaab participation. The key position of Defence Minister may go to Akram Horani, leader of the Syrian Socialist Party and Shishakly's brother-in-law. It is reported that el Azzem would recommend the dissolution of Parliament after the formation of a government.

Prior to ordering the arrest of the government, Col. Shishakly went to the palace and tore up the decrees signed by President Hashem el Atassi. The decrees gave the new government power to transfer control of the police and gendarmerie to the Ministry of the Interior, and to place a civilian in charge of the Defence Ministry. Dawalibi had insisted on these powers as a condition to forming a Cabinet, he himself becoming the Defence Minister — a position which had become the major issue in the country's political crisis. This Ministry has not been held by a civilian for a long time, and the main reason for the length of the political crisis was believed to be differences over the question of civil or army control of it.

Dawalibi's Cabinet, announced last night, comprised seven members of A-Shaab, two Independents and a member of the Moslem Brotherhood. The previous Cabinet broke up on November 7 because of a quarrel over the proposed Western defence command for the Middle East. The A-Shaab is believed to be opposed to such an alliance but today's army communique glossed over this issue completely. (AP, Reuter)

Coup is 4th Staged By Syrian Army

March 30, 1949: First coup was led by Kurdish-born Col. Husni Zaim, who arrested President Shukri el Kuwatly and banished him from the country. Zaim was the sole candidate in elections a month later and, after dissolving Parliament, became Premier and Minister of Defence and the Interior.

August 14, 1949: Gen. Sami Hinnawi, in the second coup, ordered the execution of Zaim and a former Premier, Muhsin Barazi. He restored constitutional government under the A-Sha'ab Party's leadership, held elections in November.

December 19, 1949: Another military junta, led by Col. Adib Shishakly, removed Gen. Hinnawi and detained him in the citadel of Damascus. Since then the defence portfolio had been in the hands of the army or pro-army ministers.

November 28, 1951: Col. Shishakly arrested Dr. Marouf e-Dawalibi's 12-hour old Cabinet.

Bloodless Revolt In Thailand

SINGAPORE, Thursday (UP). — Prime Minister Pibul Songgram's Thai Government has been overthrown by a bloodless coup under General Phin Chun Ahanwan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army, Bangkok Radio announced today.

The broadcast said that a military announcement to the people of Thailand proclaimed that the Songgram Government would be dissolved and the army would "call a new parliament" based on the 1932 constitution drawn up by Songgram's predecessor, Pridi Phanomjong.

The Songgram Government, the announcement said, failed to deal effectively with problems of the rising cost of living, official corruption and the present international situation "in which the country is threatened by the Communist menace."

Songgram, himself a Field Marshal and also Minister of Defence, was Premier when the Japanese occupied the country in 1941.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Senator Wherry, Republican leader in the U.S. Senate, died in Washington yesterday, at 59.

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Social & Personal

A dinner was held last night at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York on the occasion of President Weizmann's 77th birthday. Dr. Weizmann was named the first honorary citizen of Beersheba by a unanimous decision of the Beersheba Municipal Council on Wednesday night.

A reception was held by the Yugoslav Legation in Jaffa yesterday on the occasion of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Yugoslav Republic. Among the guests were Knesset Speaker Y. Sprinzak, the Director General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan, the Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Yigael Yadin, and members of the diplomatic corps.

The Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Yadin took a passing-out parade of an officers' cadets course at a military camp somewhere in Israel yesterday. Foreign military attaches were present.

Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, returned to Israel by Air France yesterday from an official mission to Europe.

Mr. Moshe Bejerano returned yesterday from a visit to the U.S. during which he took part in the Israel Bond Drive.

Dr. Joseph Weiss, head of the Financial and Economic Department of the Jewish National Fund, has been inscribed by his colleagues in the J.N.F. Golden Book on the occasion of his 50th anniversary.

Mr. Owen P. Jones, First Secretary of the American Embassy, will speak on "U.S. Economic Foreign Policy" at the Haifa Maritime Club at 1:15 today. Guests are asked to register by phone (2954).

Dr. Hugo Emmerich, advocate, of New York (formerly Frankfort-on-Main, Amsterdam), has arrived for a short visit and may be contacted c/o Ellerns Bank, Tel Aviv, Tel. 4505.

BAR MITZVAH

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hausman will receive relatives and friends at the Commercial and Industrial Club, 17 Rehov Nahmani, Tel Aviv, on Saturday, December 1, 1951, between 11 a.m.—1 p.m. on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Yair.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service on 30th anniversary of the death of Mr. Shlomo Shiller, veteran Zionist and educator, took place on Wednesday evening at Kibbutz Gan Shlomo which is named in his honour.

FROM YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Soviet Support Recalled by Left On Anniversary of Partition Vote

The U.N. decision of November 29, 1947, is recalled in a number of editorials. "Real independence is not created by an international declaration nor by a victory on the battlefield", says "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam). Russia supported Israel's independence then and it has preserved its friendly attitude towards us to this very day. This should not be forgotten. The people fought for independence and were ready to make sacrifices, because they believed in the progressive character of our liberation.

Much of this original enthusiasm has fizzled out, the paper claims, and we should again turn to the mainspring of our victories in war and peace — the tradition of pioneering, socialist Zionism.

"Kol Haam" (Communist) publishes a number of features containing parts of speeches by Gromyko, Zarapkin and others made four years ago.

"History has been falsified and it is now commonly believed that the November 29 decision was crucial in the development of our independence," says "Herut." It was the underground, however, which brought about the decisive change.

Attacks Histadrut

The merchant fleet crisis has had international repercussions, claims "Haboker" (General Zionist) and it offers an interesting insight into our society to outside observers. A centralized workers' organization which is too strong is no less damaging to the state than other elements. It could fulfil a positive function in our economy if it collaborated with other constructive factors, but it does not act so and having assumed dictatorial authority, it suppresses other workers' organizations, the editorial charges.

Both "Al Hamishmar" and "Kol Ha'am" again feature the seamen's dispute in their news columns. The Mapam paper announces that IL.1,175 had been contributed in one day by kibbutzim and private individuals to its appeal in support of the seamen. "Herut" also has a number of articles in support of the sailors.

"Haaretz" (Independent) comments on the Histadrut campaign conference in the U.S., demanding that there be full control over the activities of this fund drive. Hadassah, the Hebrew University and other institutions conducting drives have been compelled by the Treasury to exchange dollars collected into Israel pounds according to the official rate, but there is no such provision on the transfer of money collected by the Histadrut (as well as the General Zionists and Mizrahi). There should be no discrimination and the parties must be subject to the same regulations as other institutions.

"Davar" (Histadrut) quotes the bulletins of Ein Harod and Ahdot Ta'avoy about clashes that have occurred between members of Mapai and Mapam. The items reported show that the split notwithstanding, work has continued and there have been even some outstanding achievements in agriculture in the two settlements.

Foreign Economic Notes

Since payments started in 1941, the British War Damage Commission has paid out £1,000 including £705m. for repairs to war damaged houses, £67m. for commercial buildings, £37m. for shops, £24m. for offices, £12m. for hotels and restaurants, and £8.5m. for churches. Greater London's share of the total represents 60 per cent. About 3,420,000 buildings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were destroyed during the war by enemy action.

Morris—Austin Merger

Plans for a merger of Morris Motors, Ltd., and the Austin Motor Co., the two leading English automobile factories, were announced last week. The merger which has been under consideration since 1948, is to be effected by a par for par exchange of shares in a new £5m. holding company, of which Morris will own about 57 per cent and Austin 43 per cent. The merger is subject to approval by 90 per cent of shareholders and Treasury consent. The total of the last balance sheets was £35m. for Morris and nearly £31m. for Austin. Lord Nuffield will be chairman, and Mr. L. P. Lord, vice-chairman and managing director of the new company.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Catherine Nadre, It., Gen. Cargo. **Atlantic Ocean**, Sw., Loading Citrus. **Kypros**, Br., Gen. Cargo. **Gogmerman**, Tur., Gen. Cargo. **Goodwood**, Br., Compl. Unloading. **Meir Dizengoff**, Is., Compl. Unloading. **Steel Mariner**, Br., Wheat. **Nadia**, Pan., Dura. **Galilah**, Is., Compl. Unloading. **Tassar**, Is., Iron. Gen. Cargo. **Vanheim**, Sw., Gen. Cargo. **Negbah**, Is., Gen. Cargo. **Sole**, Hond., Being Repaired. **Harried**, Is., Compl. Unloading. **San Michele**, It., Compl. Unloading. **Dimitrov**, Rum., Gen. Cargo. **Hamered**, Is., Compl. Unloading.

SHIPS EXPECTED

29.11 **Soukoula**, Fleur, **Karahmmet**, Sunflowers, **Prince de Liege**, Wood. **Kaptaneglu Wood**, **Mosko Wola**, Wood. Gen. Cargo. **Szeged**, Gen. Cargo. **Benadreos**, will load Citrus. **Cheb**, will load Citrus. **Dobrudja**, will load Gen. Cargo.

30.11 **Kypros**, Potatoes. **Selma Victory**, Wood, Paper, Gen. Cargo. **Pirlant**, Plywood. **Cesah**, Sunflowers.

2.12 **Radnik**, Boxes, Gen. Cargo. **Transilvania**, Immigrants. Insm. Effects.

Improved Efficiency In New Garage

HAIFA, Thursday. — The country's largest and best-equipped garage, boasting the latest mechanical refinements of motorcar repair technique, was formally opened here today by the Palestine Automobile Corporation Ltd., Israel distributors of Ford cars. Work on the IL.100,000 installation, erected on eight dunams of Jewish National Fund land on the Tel Aviv highway at Kiryat Eliahu, was completed this summer, and the garage put into operation in August.

Its facilities include a spacious room where up to 40 cars can be handled simultaneously; modern labour-saving tools, such as electric testing apparatus; a service station with underground bays where fully-loaded trucks with trailers can be greased and checked from beneath, a petrol station; a spare parts store, shower and locker rooms and a canteen for the workers, office space and showrooms.

Music at Work

The experiment of having music on while the mechanics work has proved that it improves output. The spacious well-lighted premises and mechanical precautions minimize accidents. There has been no major accident since August, the garage superintendent said.

"The spare part situation is catastrophic, and we are also short of skilled workers," Mr. A. Loewenstein, director of the Corporation, told newsmen. "Both shortages are a brake on output. Last month we repaired 450 vehicles, but capacity is much higher. Mechanization makes our men more productive and lowers repair costs, but even so, efficiency is still 50 per cent below the standards set in the U.S. We now propose to go over to the premium system."

The garage employs 32 skilled mechanics, but needs more. It has taken on 18 apprentices, aged 15 to 18. The Corporation plans to erect a similar garage in Jerusalem.

Instead of holding an elaborate opening ceremony, Mr. Loewenstein presented a IL.100 cheque to The POST-Sa'ad Home Aid Society Hanukka Toy Fund.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

8-4 (Also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema, Bus 3A. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition of oil paintings by van Haardt, Paris. Exhibit of the Month: Maria Lani, Plaster cast by Charles Despiau. Bezalel Museum.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition: Dept. of Antiquities: 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5: Sanhedria Tombs.

10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Printed Graphic by Israel artists & Exhibition of Silk-screen prints by Joel Rohr at the Artists' House.

11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel: Keren Hayesod Head Office.

TEL AVIV

10-1 (also tomorrow): Retrospective exhibition of the works of Joseph Zaretzki. Tel Aviv Museum.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library—Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

10-1: Archaeological Exhibition: Dept. of Antiquities: 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5: Sanhedria Tombs.

TEL AVIV

7 & 8.30 p.m.: "Hotel du Commerce": Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 6.15 & 8.15 p.m.

ARNON: The Man in the Iron Mask. Today at 2.30 How Green Was My Valley.

EDEN: Right Cross. Today at 2.45: The Miniver Story.

EDISON: Don't Trust Your Husband. Today at 2.15: Quartet.

ORION: Panic in the Street. Today at 2.30: 13 Rue Madeleine.

SEMADAR: Neptune's Daughter 5, 7 & 9 p.m.)

STUDIO: I've Always Loved You. Also today at 2.15.

Y.M.C.A.: Black Hand (6.30 & 8.30 p.m.) Also today at 2.30.

ZION: September Affair. Also today at 2.30.

WANTED TRUCK
5-10 tons, if possible Diesel with Kipper, new or nearly new. No intermediaries. Offers to P.O.B. 78, Haifa.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: — Ora, 27 King George; 2643, Opiatka, Mahane Yehuda, 5021. Tomorrow: Gevant, Keren Kayemet, Rehavia, 2290. Pillars, Rehov Jaffa. Pillars Bldg. 2081.

TEL AVIV: — Meichett, 50 Rheinkis, 5266, Melchidesky, 7 Beh Yehuda, 2570, Adikmani, 36 Merkaz Mishari, 4134, Bracha, 249 Dizengoff, 3487, Macabbi, New Maccabi Qr. Nogs, (Jaffa), 3 Rehov 286. Tomorrow: Geula: 10 Allenby, 2275, Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5159, Wilkowisky, 36 Herzl, 2197, Jaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 62642, Shlomo Hamelech, 78 Shlomo Hamelech, 66451, Baruch, Hatikvah Qr. 67455, Trufa, (Jaffa), Givat Aliya, 98321, Ramat Gan: Lipschitz, 19 Herzl, Givatayim: Maimeiske.

HAIFA: — Glousman, 13 Balfour, 4032. Tomorrow: Harefuah, 61 Hechalutz, 2277, New British, 47 Jaffa, 4736, Mt. Carmel: Tomorrow: Carmel, 133 Pine St., 4713. Kiryat Shalik: Bialik, 7220. Tomorrow: Bialik, 7220.

Ramat Gan: Tomorrow: Aliya, 2 Yahalom, **Nahlat Gaaln**: Preshel, 12 Rehov Rashi.

STUDENT finishing his studies at Hotel School end February SEEKS URGENTLY ROOM in Jerusalem for 3 months. Guarantee to vacate. Please write to P.O.B. 785, Jerusalem.

TO LET
large and airy room, suitable for large family, also single beds.
S. GERECHT HOTEL, 40 Rehov Ben Yehuda, JERUSALEM.

TO LET
1) Nice 3-roomed flats, stores, halls, etc. in a house being erected at 177-9 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv. Will be handed over at the end of 1952.
2) Nice flats of 1-1½-2-2½-3 rooms in a house being erected at Arlosoroff St., Tel Aviv. Will be handed over in March, 1952.
3) Store room (not for workshop), 200 sq. m., north of Tel Aviv.
4) 3-roomed flat, Dizengoff Square vicinity. Immediate occupancy.
Selection of flats of all sizes, ready and under construction in all parts of the town in cooperative houses. Apply:
GOTTLIEB & SON
25 Rehov Yehuda Halevi, Tel. 4776, Tel Aviv.

Brown Radio
Jaffa Rd. (Municipal Garden)
Telephone 5665, Jerusalem
Radio Repairs

WANTED FURNISHED ROOM
in Rehavia, Jerusalem, in quiet flat, for single young man, with or without board. Write: No.19914, P.O.B.1125, TEL AVIV.

Textile Businessmen coming to Italy
Before purchasing cotton, rayon, wool, raw materials, yarns, pure silk or goods, consult
ALEXANDER KARDOS,
Textile Engineer,
16 via Garofalo, Milano.
Tel. 309 283.

HAIFA BUSINESSMEN!
We accept
- BOOKKEEPING
- TRANSLATIONS and any kind of
- OFFICE WORK

Apply U/21916, P.O.B.66, Haifa.

FOR SALE
Watchmaker and Jewellery business in Rehov Hehalutz, Haifa, at very moderate price. Write: No. 922, Goldschmidt Advertising, 13 Rehov Yeshurun, Mt. Carmel, Haifa.

REQUIRED BY LARGE COMPANY
EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT
with initiative, good knowledge of English and Hebrew.
Offers to be addressed to: P.O.B. 2588, TEL AVIV.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEER
advises buyers of building plots, buildings, flats; on construction repairs and improvements. Undertakes quantity surveying and statical calculations. Please write: P.O.B. 2869, Tel Aviv.

STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

Tenders are hereby invited by the Administrator General, P.O.B. 1254, Jerusalem, for the purchase of a building site, registered in the name of Yitzhak Gerstein, whose property is administered by the Administrator General in accordance with an order of the District Court Tel Aviv, dated December 9, 1949.

The plot is situated at Nahlat Yitzhak on the main road leading to Givat Rambam, approximately 150 metres east of the "Izhar" Factory and is known as Parcel 128, Block 7093. The area is 858 sq. metres.

Offers should be sent to the Administrator General in a sealed envelope marked *"Tender for Building Site in Nahlat Yitzhak — Gerstein Property,"* on the proforma printed for this purpose and should reach his office, Law Courts Building, Russian Compound, Jerusalem, not later than December 14, 1951. Each tender should be accompanied by a bank cheque of 10% of the figure offered.

Proformas of the conditions of sale may be obtained from the office of the Administrator General at the above address and also from his branch office at 39 Rehov Nahlat Benjamin, Tel Aviv.

The Administrator General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

H. KADMON
Administrator General

MECHANICAL ENGINEER in Haifa,
long experience in modern production and workshop organization wants to change position.
Write: No. 2688, Advertising Centre, 40 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

WANTED
English-Hebrew TYPIST
by BLUE BAND Head Office, HAIFA.
Apply: P.O.B. 707, Haifa.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 3.59 p.m. today and ends at 5.13 p.m. tomorrow

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.00 p.m.; tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 & 4 p.m. Arvit, 5.10 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia. Bible study: 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 3 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 a.m. & 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m., Minha, 4.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Perymer House): Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 a.m. Arvit, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital (Chapel — Anglican-Episcopalian (next to Hadassah A): 8.45 a.m., H.C.; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer (Preacher: Canon M.B.A. Jones).

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): M.S. 10 a.m. (Dr. Myron Sackett).

Beg Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 8 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian: St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 9 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German, 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.; Mid-week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M. G. Grisbenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mandilah Road, corner King George: From 23/11 2/12: Special Meetings, 7.30 p.m. Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, 7.30 pm.; Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m.: (Rev. J. Whitfield Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service 6.00 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) (in former German Colony, off 19 Eilat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m., followed by H.C.; E.S. 7 p.m. Rev R.G. Allison, P.O.B. 3775.

St. Peter's Church (Presbyterian), Street 4; E.S. 7 p.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; M.S. 10 a.m.; E.S. 6.30 p.m. Rev. E.T. Allen (P.O.Box 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (61 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1800) Rev. Peter Faye Hansen: Scandinavian Service Sunday: 7 p.m. Bible Reading: Tuesday, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m.; E.S. 6.30 p.m.: Thursday: Bible Study 6.30 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday: 3 p.m.; Sunday: M.S., 11 a.m. Rev. W. B. Miller.

ASSOCIATION OF LITHUANIAN IMMIGRANTS IN ISRAEL
The cornerstone laying ceremony for the Lithuanian Jewish Quarter in Ramat Hasharon will take place at 2 p.m. on Sunday, December 2.
Special buses will take guests from 2 Rehov Har Sinai (Rassco, near the Gt. Synagogue) at 1.30 p.m.
Immigrants from Lithuania are invited.
The Management

Ciro BAR RESTAURANT
32, HERZLIAH ST., HAIFA
TEL. 3214
IZIO the popular violinist
HANS & CARL at two pianos
From tomorrow
Hilda Dulitzhaya

HITAHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA
announces
A Grand Hanukka Dance
at
PROSS' RESTAURANT
Carmel Avenue, Haifa, on Thursday, December 27, 1951, at 8.30 p.m.
Bar — Dancing — Tombola.
Tickets: IL.1.500. Accommodation limited.
Apply early for your tickets to P.O.B. 244, Haifa.

The Ha'urim Ball
DANCE CHAMPIONSHIP — FASHION SHOW
DANCING — FLOORSHOW — TOMBOLA
PRIZE FOR ELEGANCE
arranged by
AGUDAT YOTZE IRAQ
will be held on January 1, 1952
in the Zirafron, Ramat Gan
LOTS OF SURPRISES.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, Dec. 4 — at 8.30
HAIFA: — Armon
Thursday, Dec. 6 — at 8.30
JERUSALEM — Edison
Thursday, Dec. 13 — 9 p.m.
Fledermaus'
(THE BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
Participants:
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
D. Halpern, J. Stief, A. Mandell, O. Raich, J. Fellah, E. Cohen, D. Dvora, Dan Tuby, A. Granowski, M. Savin,
Conductor: G. SINGER
Tickets: Ballin, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv; "Kanaf," 9 Rosenzweig St., Jaffa, and at the Habimah Box Office, Haifa: Ginsburg, Jerusalem: Cohens.

M. Wallin, Impresario,
1 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 68955, Tel Aviv,
presents the famous singer that captured the Israel audience
RICHARD INGER
accompanied by a Jazz-Band of 10 men, conducted by Sam Samely.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30
MIGDAL HALL, Holon
Monday, Dec. 3,
RAMA, Ramat Gan
Tuesday, Dec. 4,
EDISON, Jerusalem
Wedn., Dec. 5,
ORAH HALL, Haifa
Thurs., Dec. 6,
HOF HALL, Hadera.
Friday, Dec. 7,
JAFAOR JAFFA.

"YUVAL"
Israel Concert Corp.
GALA CONCERT
RAMAT GAN: RAMA HALL, DECEMBER 4
Tickets sold out.
has pleasure in presenting to the Israel public, under the distinguished patronage of the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Monnett B. Davis
HAZEL SCOTT
American Star of Radio, Concert, Stage and Screen, in her special programme of piano music "FROM BACH TO BOP"
OTHER CONCERTS WILL TAKE PLACE AT:

Rehovot	Tel Aviv	Ramat Gan	Motzkin	Haifa	For Soldiers	Tel Aviv	Jerusalem
Dec. 5 Beth Haam	Dec. 6 Ohel-Shem sold out.	Dec. 11 Rama Last concert	Dec. 12 Oroth Sole concert	Dec. 13 May Sole concert	Dec. 14 In the North	Dec. 15 Ohel-Shem Last concert	Dec. 19 Edison Sole concert

"4 in a JEEP"
The human film which is a call for peace among the nations
Starring the well known Israeli Actor
JOSEPH YADIN
(of "OF MICE and MEN" fame)
with VIVECA LINDFORS
"TAMAR" Cinema, TEL AVIV.
Shortly: "EDISON," Cinema, JERUSALEM.

20th Century - Fox Films proudly presents as from tomorrow, Sat., Dec. 1, and SHORTLY

At the "ORAH" Cinema, HAIFA
The year's most wonderful musical show
On The Riviera
with the world's most exciting entertainer
DANNY KAYE
co-starring GENE TIERNEY — CORINNE CALVET in Technicolor

At the "ORION" Cinema, Jerusalem
The latest KAZAN Drama with unusual theme
PANIC IN THE STREETS
starring RICHARD WIDMARK — PAUL DOUGLAS
BARBARA BEL-GEDDES

At the "ARMON" Theatre, HAIFA
A story of Wonderful People, a drama of Glorious music
OF MEN AND MUSIC
with ARTUR RUBINSTEIN — JAN PEERCE and NADINE CONNER — JASHA HEIFETZ
and DIMITRI MITROPOULOS Conducting
The Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York

At the "MIGDALOR" Cinema, TEL AVIV
THE LADY OF THE WEST and THE MEN IN HER LIFE
in TWO FLAGS WEST
Starring Joseph COTTEN
Linda DARNELL
Jeff CHANDLER
Cornel WILDE

HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE
Offers you a large variety of cameras and accessories. Finest finish of your photowork. Greatest attention for copying of documents, both and quickly done and treated confidentially. Premium, rush and developing of films.

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	61	7	12	11
Nathanya	56	12	21	20
Tel Aviv Port	57	9	20	20
Lydda Airport	62	10	22	21
Jerusalem	62	9	15	14
Beersheba	50	6	20	20

Forecast: Showery with improvement later in the day. Outlook for Saturday: morning showers becoming fair.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

A woman, who had been pushed down a flight of 30 stairs yesterday, was brought to the Jaffa General Hospital with broken legs. The woman, Bertha Schwartz, 35, of Jaffa, told police that she had been pushed by a relative, Victoria Arulat, of Holon, following a family quarrel.

* * *

Stolen property valued at IL.1,500 was allegedly found when police searched the home of Salomo Abutbul in Bet Mazmil, near Jerusalem yesterday. Two immigrants from the Talpiot camp identified some of the articles.

* * *

For breaking into and robbing the flat of Sara Abramovitch in Haifa on August 15, Nissim Eari, 17, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Haifa District Court yesterday.

SICK RATIONS ONLY FOR T.B., DIABETICS

Only tuberculars and diabetics will receive supplementary sick rations in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, it was announced yesterday. The butchers' strike, the forging of coupons which deprived many sick persons of their rations, and the decrease in the total quantity of poultry in Israel was given as the reason for the change.

All sick-ration coupons, with the exception of those for sugar, rice, fruits, and vegetables, have been invalidated. One hundred grams of butter will be distributed starting on Monday to ill persons against coupon Het Gimel.

During the coming week, no new applications for supplementary food rations for ill persons will be considered.

Tamar Crew Taken Off by Police; Court Rejects Seamen's Plea

HAIFA, Thursday. — The crew of the s.s. Tamar, who struck last night, were removed from their ship by Port Police this morning. The men offered only passive resistance and there were no casualties. Shoham had dismissed the crew, and the ship's master had asked the police to remove his men as the Company feared they might damage the ship.

The seamen say that they were forced off the vessel after stevedores had reportedly refused to board the ship while the strikers were aboard. After the crew were put into a launch to be taken to the quay, they "captured" the rudder and went sailing in the Port. Police brought them to the quay, but they managed to escape again, sailing around the harbour for about an hour before giving themselves up and being taken out of the Port area by police, the men said.

Thus far, 30 of the sailors have been mobilized, among them three members of the Union Secretariat and two of their leaders, Nimrod Eshel and Yehezkel Arkin.

Negbah Sailors Remanded

The 27 Negbah sailors who were arrested on Thursday for detaining 12 constables aboard their ship were today remanded for 48 hours by the Acre Chief Magistrate, Mr. Y. Maman. Police said they had brought the men before the Acre Magistrate's Court as they feared disturbances if they were brought to Haifa.

Port Workers Back From Europe

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut port workers delegation, back from a six-week tour of European ports, will advise on increasing efficiency in Israel ports, Mr. E. Schechter, Secretary-General of the Tel Aviv Labour Council, who led the delegation, told *The Post* today. The delegation visited Stockholm, Goteberg, Malmo, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Genoa and Savona.

In all the ports visited, efficiency was found to be much higher than in Israel, and much greater care was taken in handling goods, he said, adding, "We did not see see a broken case in any port."

The delegation will report to the Trades Union Department on Monday.

Mendel David Breun, 31, was sentenced six months' imprisonment by the Jerusalem Magistrate Mr. A. Eden, for the theft of a gabardine jacket from a tourist with whom he shared a room in Hotel Atara on August 20.

The High Court in Jerusalem yesterday rejected the application for an order nisi against mobilization orders issued by the Minister of Defence to 10 sailors, including Nimrod Eshel, head of the Seamen's Temporary Committee.

In its decision, the Court declared that the sailors had pledged under oath either to serve in the Merchant Marine for two years, or to report for military service.

Counsel for the seamen pleaded that they had left their ships only temporarily to attend meetings and that this absence from duty did not disqualify them as merchant mariners. They had never intended to abandon the "sea" permanently. He cited instances in which sailors had reportedly remained ashore for as long as 15 months without losing their status as seamen.

Emphasizing the speed with which the mobilization orders had been issued, (the sailors were allegedly ordered to report for duty within 24 hours), the petitioners charged that military service was being used as a cudgel with which to browbeat the sailors back to their posts.

Another application for an order nisi on behalf of three sailors who had been called to report at the Ministry of Defence, but had not received mobilization orders, was rejected as being premature. The Ministry had not yet taken any action of which the applicants could complain.

The Court was composed of Justices Cheshin, Agranat and Silberg. A. Weinschal, J. Kushnir and V. Sheba appeared for the petitioners.

EL AL MECHANIC BURIED IN REHOVOT

REHOVOT, Thursday. — The funeral of Shlomo Levita, the 23-year-old Israel mechanic who was killed in the crash of an El Al cargo plane in Zurich last Saturday, took place here today.

The coffin was brought here this morning from Lydda Airport where a guard of honour stood watch over him last night. Three wreaths, sent by the Legation in Switzerland, the Israel Airline and the deceased's colleagues, were placed on the flag-draped coffin. Mr. Arieh Pincus, El Al's Managing Director, eulogized Levita.

KILLED IN QUARRY

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM) — Zacharia Bassal, 29, of the Hatikva Quarter was killed today when a small car bringing a slab of marble to the cutting machine on which he was working overturned. The marble fell on his head, killing him instantly.

Education Experts Complete Study

The three members of the American Educational Mission, Mr. A.R. Bonds, Dr. James Coxeen and Dr. George Zuckerman, left for the U.S. by air yesterday, after a three-week study of Israel's school system and its problems. During the last two days of their stay they attended a symposium convened by the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Bonds, acting head of the Mission, said that their trip had been remarkably successful. They had visited more than 50 schools throughout the country, of every type and trend, as well as the Hebrew University, the Technion and the Weizmann Institute, and conferred with leading educators.

"Israel's educational problems are similar to those of the U.S. though concentrated in a smaller area and "therefore more suddenly momentous," Mr. Bonds said, pointing to the shortage in America of teachers, buildings and even money for education.

Prior to their departure yesterday, the members of the mission were received by the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben Gurion.

HONORARY PRIZE FOR PLATO TRANSLATION

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The annual IL.900 Tchernichovsky Prize awarded by the Tel Aviv Municipality was distributed at a ceremony in the Municipal Hall here tonight. The prizes are awarded for translations into Hebrew.

Sir Leon Simon was awarded an honorary prize on the occasion of his 70th birthday for the translation of two of Plato's dialogues. Other prizes were awarded to the poet, Itzhak Zilberschlag and the writers, Menashe Levin, Joseph Or, Ada Zemach and Aharon Amir.

Ration News

Jerusalem: Tomatoes: 250 grams, Zones 8, 10. Yod 34. Carrots: 150 grams, Zone 6. Yod 14. String beans: 150 grams, Zone 10. 708, 707. Vegetable marrow: 200 grams, Zone 4. 708, 109. Eggplant and cucumbers: 200 grams, Zone 5. Yod 42. Live chickens: for ill persons only, on ration coupons issued by Medical Association, distribution at designated station. Coffee and tea: November ration. 120 grams coffee or 100 grams tea, or 60 grams coffee and 50 grams tea. Lamed 2 and Lamed 12. Daled and Heh. Tel Aviv: Tomatoes: 250 grams, Zones 3, 4, 5, 6. Yod 4. visitors and tourists, 37, 100 fruits a kilogram. Clementinas: 500 grams, Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Yod 41. Potatoes: 3 kilograms. Yod 7. Yod 13, distribution ends on December 5. Live chickens: for ill persons only, 875 grams, against chicken coupons or meat coupons. Hamat Gan, and Holon. Het Gimel 10. Het Aleph 19.

1½ MILLION HERE

TEL AVIV., Thursday. The population of Israel passed the 1.5m. mark in September, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. Ninety per cent of the population, or 1,383,000 of the 1,534,000 in the country at the end of September, were Jews.

P.M. Asks Press To Take Historic View

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Speaking as "a man who reads and has always read the press, not only of our own day but also that of the days of Cyrus, King of Persia, and of the Maccabees," Mr Ben Gurion today addressed the Israel Editors' Committee at its annual November 29 luncheon in honour of the Prime Minister, marking the anniversary of the U.N. decision to establish a Jewish State in Palestine.

Mr. Ben Gurion devoted his short speech to the responsibilities of the press. Referring to the anniversary of the U.N. Resolution, he said that the State was not established by the decision taken on that day, nor by the action taken here on May 14, when the State was formally declared. The establishment of a state is a continuing process, and one which can last a generation or more. The press, the Prime Minister said, is inclined to pay undue attention to the facts of the moment, and does not take an historic view.

Historical View Needed

"I cannot agree with this day-by-day view, which takes no account of the historical value of the issues," he said. The tens of thousands of immigrants working steadily in their new villages is of far greater importance than the dozens who abandon their homes and go to the cities, but this latter aspect is seized upon by the press, Mr. Ben Gurion said. Israel ships which ply to and from Israel ports likewise contribute more to history than a strike of sailors, but it is the strike about which the press writes.

The difficulties which are apparent to all are not the only difficulties confronting us, the Prime Minister said. He warned of more and even greater hardships, both internal and external, not only economic but probably also political. The present difficulties cannot be overcome in a day, for it takes time to change a people who for hundreds of years have lived a life cut off from the problems of states, in a world of dreams, metaphysics and miracles. The Jewish people were not prepared for the task of state-building, he declared.

The history of the Jews led "from the Red Sea and back to the Red Sea," Mr. Ben Gurion said. By taking a long-term historical view of the present issues the present can do much to educate the people, he concluded.

Mr. D. Zakkai, of "Davar," chairman of the Editors' Committee, and Mr. Y. Heftman, of "Haboker," president of the Journalists' Association, welcomed the Prime Minister.

Those present included Mrs Ben Gurion and the Chief-of-Staff and Mrs. Yadin.

MEMORANDUM SENT BY BLIND TO PRESIDENT

Fifty adult inmates of the Jerusalem Institute for the Blind yesterday presented the President, the Prime Minister, and members of the House with a memorandum describing conditions in the institution and listing their complaints against its management.

They demanded housing and "suitable employment opportunities" conditional to their leaving the Institute.

It will be recalled that some 30 residents in the Institute demonstrated before the Knesset this week and asked the Presidium to appoint a committee to enquire into their living conditions.

A LEADING BANK IN TEL AVIV seeks CLERKS (male) with knowledge of English and Hebrew. Please apply in writing to P.O.B.512, Tel Aviv.

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ORION Tel. 4620
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Arturo de Cordova

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MEN AND MUSIC
Artur Rubinstein, Jascha Heifetz
Jan Peerce, Dimitri Mitropoulos

MAY CINEMA — Tel. 3459
AU ROYAUME DES CIEUX
Producer: Julien Duvivier

LONDON YOUTHS STAB JEW

LONDON, Thursday (ENA) — Three 16-year-old boys were found guilty today of stabbing a 15-year-old Jewish boy outside a London club, and ordered to be held in custody for two weeks until the final verdict is delivered.

Addressing the boys, Magistrate J. McCall said: "It is utterly shameful and contemptible that you have some absurd concept of racial superiority which you believe gives you the right to attack a Jew with impunity."

Agency Comptroller To Be Chosen Today

A new Comptroller for the Jewish Agency will be chosen to replace Dr. A. Schmorak at a special session of the Presidium of the Zionist General Council in Tel Aviv today, a spokesman for the Jewish Agency disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday. The Presidium's choice will require approval by the plenum of the Council.

The Council had decided on August 30 that Dr. Schmorak should remain in office for three months from that date to wind up current work. The three-month period expires today.

Report Under Review

The controversial Schmorak report, it was stated, will be published by mid-December. The report is now being reviewed by a three-man committee appointed by the Zionist Congress. The spokesman stated that the committee is studying the report and preparing it for publication, but has not tampered with any of the facts, nor has it deleted entire paragraphs, as has been alleged. It has merely asked for additional information from parties concerned, and deleted superfluous words.

It was also stated that although both Dr. Schmorak and representatives of the Agency had been invited to attend the committee sessions, Dr. Schmorak, as late as Tuesday, had declined.

Circles close to Dr. Schmorak, however, reported yesterday that the Comptroller found that important sections of the report had been deleted and that some elaborations which might change the meaning of the original had been added.

The spokesman, touching on Dr. M. Goldmann's report to the Agency Executive on the Washington conference which discussed reparations from Germany, stressed that reports that Dr. Goldmann has already met with representatives of the Bonn Government are untrue. "No member or representative of the Agency Executive has had any contact with the Adenauer Government," he stated.

Repairs Being Made On J'lem Generator

The Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation reported yesterday that it "hoped to complete repairs by tonight on a generator," which broke down on Wednesday with the resultant intermittent interruption of power in all sections of the city.

A company spokesman explained that three other generators which had broken down earlier in the day had been repaired. The fourth generator requires major repairs and its inactivity is the cause of the continued interruptions.

It also was learned that arrangements have been made to import from England a quantity of spare parts, which have been in short supply. The equipment is expected to arrive in about two months.

Said Atgan of the Yemenite quarter of Migdal Ascalon was severely injured when he fell off the roof of his house yesterday.

Egypt Stops U.N. Service to Israel

PARIS, Tuesday (UP). — Israel is almost entirely cut off from U.N. information services by Egypt's refusal to allow the Cairo U.N. office to service Tel Aviv, the Israel delegate, Mr. Arthur Livran, told the U.N. Budgetary Committee today.

He warned the committee that as a result of this the proposed reduction of U.N. broadcasts from Geneva would hurt Israel more than anyone else.

At the same time Mr. Livran proposed that the U.N. information office at Cairo be "made to service all countries which by facts of geography and laws of good administrative practice are natural clients for its services, or that it be removed to a place in the Middle East from which service without discrimination is possible."

SHOTS ACROSS BORDER

An Israel complaint regarding a shot fired by an Arab Legionnaire into a house in Rehov Shmuel Hanavi in Jerusalem on Wednesday was struck from the agenda yesterday of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission after the Jordan authorities promised to prevent further incidents of this nature.

Release for Stepinac

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter) — Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb will be released from prison before the end of the year and allowed to remain in Yugoslavia, it was authoritatively learned here tonight.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

SPECIAL CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
MUSICIANS' PENSION FUND
TEL AVIV, Ohel Shem Hall,
SUNDAY, Dec. 9 at 8.30 p.m.
Conductor:
GEORGE SINGER
Soloist:
Artur RUBINSTEIN
ALL TICKETS SOLD OUT

Artur RUBINSTEIN
RECITALS
HAIFA, Armon, TODAY, at 2.15 p.m.
TEL AVIV, Ohel Shem Hall, Tomorrow, Saturday, Dec. 1, 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM, Thurs., Dec. 6
All Tickets Have Been Sold

Y.M.C.A.
JERUSALEM
The recorded opera "CARMEN" by Georges Bizet will be given at 8.30 tonight.
Records—Courtesy of United States Information and Educational Services.
Admission free.
The public is invited.

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Tyrone POWER
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The immortal classic
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James STEWART
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ROMANCE! LAUGHTER.

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Gordon MacRAE,
S.Z. SAKALL in a
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technicolor musical
The DAUGHTER of ROSIE O'GRADY
Weekdays at 11, 3, 5, 7.15, 9.15 p.m. Today at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.: THE DAUGHTER OF ROSIE O'GRADY.

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Mario Lanza
in Joe Pasternak's great technicolor musical
THE TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS
M.G.M. Picture

SHDEROTH
Joan FONTAINE,
Herbert MARSHALL
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I V Y
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ESTHER Air Conditioned 6th week
CECIL B. De MILLE's masterpiece
SAMSON and DALILAH
with Hedy Lamarr
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TAMAR
Joseph YADIN
in
4 IN A JEEP
with Viveca LINDFORS
Evenings: 7.00, 9.00
NON-STOP DAILY 9.45 a.m. — 5.30 p.m.
Today only: "THE BLACK DIAMOND"

B. GILLON - K. GINZBURG, Impresarios
DECEMBER
ANDRES SEGOVIA

British Continuing Cyprus Build-Up

By Shaby Gunbenlian
POST Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. More "British strategic reserves" are pouring into Cyprus by sea and air.

The aircraft carrier Illustrious, her rain-swept decks crammed with vehicles and hangars brimming with 2,000 troops of the 32nd Brigade of the 3rd Division, anchored in the stormy seas of Famagusta this morning.

The men began to disembark on landing craft, as Famagusta's harbour cannot accommodate large ships. They will continue landing throughout tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the airlift of the Scots Guards Battalion, also a component part of the 32nd Brigade, continues round the clock at intervals of four hours, unaffected by the bad weather here the last few days. Altogether, some 6,000 British troops are now stationed here, ready to move to the Suez Canal Zone when required.

'WATCHDOG' GROUP TO REPLACE P.C.C

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — The Palestine Conciliation Commission has formally reported its failure to the U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, and laid the blame for this squarely on the shoulders of both the Arab states and Israel, it was learned here today.

Israel, the Arab states and U.N. officials agreed that the termination of the P.C.C. was a foregone conclusion. In its place a political "watchdog" committee was expected to be set up at U.N. headquarters in New York, with officers in the field to carry on the chief functions of the P.C.C.

Under these provisions, Lt. General Riley would continue to supervise military machinery on the armistice agreements, and Mr. T. Blandford "officer in the field" dealing with refugee questions.

Genuine Lace
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"Signon"
61 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

Cables in Brief

MALAYA. — The British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, arrived in Singapore by air from London yesterday to study means of intensifying the campaign against the guerrillas in Malaya.

PENALTY. — The Turkish Parliament on Wednesday voted a bill enlisting the death penalty on leaders of parties or associations based on class warfare.

RELATIONS. — West Germany is about to enter into normal diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia, usually reliable sources said here yesterday, making the first time she has entered into diplomatic relations with a Communist state.

"SUICIDES." — A California Evangelist has suggested that "suicide missionaires" be parachuted into Russia to prevent a third world war. Dr. Harold Cretzinger said they would turn the Russians from "the path of international war."

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At public request the magician
Prof. Mefisto
will perform on and after Dec. 2
FELDMANN and his band will play
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Starting Saturday, December 1
Sat.: 6.15 & 8.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

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Louis Hayward — Joan Bennet
in the great monumental creation
THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK
based on Alex. Dumas' novel.
Today: 2.30 p.m.
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY

★ EDEN Tel. 3829 ★
Capably directed and acted. Natural charm and warm appeal in this M.G.M. drama
RIGHT CROSS
with June Allyson, Dick Powell, Ricardo Montalban
Today: 2.45 p.m.
THE MINIVER STORY

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Fred MacMurray
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in the most delicious sexy comedy of the year
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Released by United Artists
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(last showing)

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The excitement of the year — created by Elia Kazan
PANIC IN THE STREETS
Starring:
Richard Widmark, — Paul Douglas, — Barbara Bel Geddes
Today: 2.30 p.m.:
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★ SEMADAR Tel. 3742 ★
Sat. 5, 7 & 9 p.m.
Sun. & Mon.: 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
In technicolor
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Listen to the divine music played by the piano-virtuoso
ARTUR RUBINSTEIN
in a picture of emotional appeal and great artistic value:
I'VE ALWAYS LOVED YOU
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with Philip Dorn — Catherine McLeod — Maria Ouspenskaya — Felix Bressart
Selection of works by Rachmaninoff, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, Mendelssohn, etc.
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Today: 3.30 p.m.
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GENE KELLY
in his first dramatic role
fights the dread Mafia gang
"BLACK HAND"
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in Paramount's greatest of 1951
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Also today 3.30 p.m.

★ TEL OR Tel. 5555 ★
Gloria Warren — Walter Huston — Ray Francis
in a musical melodrama with many tragical heart-moving moments
YOU ARE ALWAYS IN MY HEART

Personal Notices

YAEL AND HENRY GREAVES
are happy to announce the birth of a
Son
brother to Danny, on November 23, 1951, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

We wish to extend our heartiest congratulations to MR. and MRS. HENRY GREAVES on the occasion of the birth of their
Son
THE MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL OF THE PALESTINE CAN CO. LTD.

JOACHIM HIRSCHBERG and SARAH LEVKOVICZ
Ramataylm — Magdiel
take pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to their wedding, which will take place on December 4, 1951, 8.30 p.m., at Rav Lepowitz, 33 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv.

BENJAMIN ZADEK — MIRIAM ZADEK nee Grabowski
MARRIED
SHIKUN DAN, Wiener House, Tel Aviv. November 22, 1951.

Mr. & Mrs. F. PFLAUMENBAUM (Shaifi) Gav Yam, Haifa — *Dr. & Mrs. E. S. ZEITLIN 133 Wingate Ave., Haifa*
take pleasure in inviting all relatives and friends to the wedding ceremony of their children
MOSHE and RUTH
which will take place on Wednesday, December 5, 1951, (Kislev 6) at 6 p.m., at the "Moadon Zioni," 2 Rehov Pevsner, Haifa.
Cables: Hamoadon Hazioni, Haifa.
This is the only intimation.

FAMILIES BRUNO RITTER, WERNER RITTER, YEHESKIEL GRUENWALD
wish to thank all friends and relatives for the expressions of sympathy on the death of their beloved
MENACHEM
Haifa, Nov. 27, 1951.

The Unveiling of the Tombstone over the Grave of the late
Yoseph LEIBOWITZ (of Irkutsk, Siberia)
will take place on Sunday, December 2 at the Haifa Cemetery, at 2.30 p.m.
Relatives and friends of the deceased are requested to participate.
The Family

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POST

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Friday, November 30, 1951
Kislev 1, 5712. Rabi I 2, 1371

The Working Week

Schacht, Seamen and Economics

By S. ELIAHU

THERE was occasion to suggest in these columns this week that the threats against the West by Dr. Mahmoud Azmi, member of the Egyptian Delegation to the U.N. Assembly in Paris, were empty because Egypt would not fight in a battle of the great powers; not least because Egypt and other Arab states have not yet ceased to see politics as a matter of personalities and not of principles. It may now perhaps be added that Syria also, with or without the benefit of a military dictator, will not be willing to spend its meagre resources on fighting anything larger than the fraction of the Israel forces that can be spared for the Syrian frontier.

SYRIAN SHUFFLES

Duwalibi may have talked pro-Russian; Shishakly may talk pro-Western—though he does not do it very loudly—and therefore be not unwelcome to the West while the SACME proposals hang in the air. But just as Shishakly is a small-time army boss, so his political ambitions are small-time ambitions, and do not extend beyond the Arab political stage. As a general, he has proved his ability to occupy government offices in Damascus, but he successively lost every point in Palestine which he tried to hold against the Israel forces. He was successful in exploiting the Huleh drainage dispute to present himself to his country as a military saviour, but his success was based on effective political pressure on U.N. observers rather than on military victories.

Generally speaking, while he may appear a vigorous figure against the corruption and nepotism of Syrian cabinet shufflers, he is by no means a man of even Husni Zaim's stature, for his ambitions do not go beyond acquiring and safeguarding power. He has offered no particular policy for Syria, except that he is anti-Hashemite and opposed to the union of Syria with Iraq.

Israel lives under permanent threat from Syria, as from its other neighbours, and having no normal relations with any of these countries is less concerned with their changes of government than a neighbouring state would normally be. Until there is a radical change in the manner of the forming of Arab governments, no new Syrian government is likely to make genuine peace with Israel.

Nevertheless the day will come when a new Arab government will seek contact, and it may be that zonal military planning will provide the needed excuse. In that sense, and much as any democratic state detests military coups and rule by an army junta, Israel will have even less regret for Dawalibi's short-lived cabinet than for the others that have preceded it.

VISITORS THIS WEEK: Author of the Morgenthau Plan for popularizing the Israel Bond Issue among the masses of American Jews, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and his bride arrived here on their honeymoon at week's end. To the list of this week's visitors from the U.S. will be added the House of Representatives Minority Leader, Mr. Joseph Martin, expected tonight, and the Secretary of Agriculture, C. F. Brannan.

YOU can't hang a banker," said some of the journalists attending the Nuremberg trial. Unfortunately they were proven right and Dr. H. Schacht, Hitler's financial wizard, was acquitted in spite of the fact that "the Tribunal... clearly established that Schacht was a central figure in Germany's rearmament programme and the steps which he took, particularly in the early days of the Nazi regime, were responsible for Germany's rapid rise as a military power."

The 74-year-old Nazi impudently stepped on Israel's soil at Lydda airport last Monday, and whiled away an hour's wait by talking to local newsmen and "looking for souvenirs" in the airport shop.

Dr. Schacht was en route to Hamburg, on his way back from Indonesia where he spent three months surveying Dr. Soekarno's financial troubles. Also present at an official Indonesian reception was Dr. Hugh Keenlyside, former Canadian Minister of Development and now Director of the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration, who refused to shake hands with Dr. Schacht explaining that Schacht was "a disgrace to the human race and a despicable scoundrel."

Press Criticised

When echoes of the scandal caused by Schacht's visit here reached the Knesset on Wednesday, Prime Minister Ben Gurion promised to take steps to prevent repetition of such incidents in the future. He declared, however, that the policeman on duty at Lydda had been formally correct in permitting Dr. Schacht to enter the airport. "B.G." also blasted the Press, whose representatives interviewed the German.

Many members of the House, in common with thousands of Israelis who were in Nazi hands during the war, felt that though the consequences might be that certain international airlines would not touch down at Lydda, it was unfortunate that Schacht was not arrested and arraigned according to Israel's Law of Punishment of Nazis.

Another, more welcome visitor, who stepped out of a plane at Lydda on the same day, was Lord Glenconner, President of Palestine Potash, here to meet with the Cabinet's Ministerial Committee on the future of the Dead Sea works. Although the declared aim of both the Company and the Cabinet is to renew operations as soon as possible, there were differences of opinion as to the necessary steps to this end.

Three Solutions

Theoretically there were three possibilities: to cancel the Company concession and form a national company; to form a new company in which both the Government and the Potash Company would be partners; or to grant a sizeable loan to the Potash Company required for resumption of operations.

Practically, however, the first and the last of these possibilities were not feasible under current economic and political conditions, and therefore when the Company heads met three members of the Ministerial Committee, discussions were aimed at finding a solution within the framework of a Government-Potash Co. partnership in the Dead Sea exploitation. Prerequisite for resumption of work: a first class road from Beersheba to Sdom, expected to be completed by the middle of next year.

Another economic event which occupied the country's attention last week was news of the $65m. U.S. Grant-in-Aid, the first sums of which are expected to be released next month after the arrival of Mr. McDaniel who will supervise execution of the Grant in Israel.

While Mr. Ehud Avriel, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office, told a Press conference on his return from Washington that "Israel has received the Grant to safeguard the interests and the security of Israel and not any other state," U.S. Congressman J. Javits, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared two days earlier, that "such grants can be made (under the U.S. Constitution) only to promote the security and the national interests of the United States."

Question of Emphasis

This plus the statement by U.S. Ambassador Monnet Davis a few days before that "The Mutual Security Programme.... demonstrates an interest in the welfare of the peoples of the countries with whom we deal" left Israelis a bit puzzled as to what should be considered overstatement or understatement.

Another aspect of American aid, the Independence Bond Drive, also came to the fore in connection with the visit of Mr. Henry Montor, Director of the Drive. He announced that $80 million worth of bonds have been sold since May 1, and his visit has now been followed by that of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau.

In the realm of domestic finances, Cabinet discussions of the new budget and the new Income Tax Bill were the main items, highlighted by the Minister of Finance's announcement that no more Treasury Bonds or Land Bonds will be issued. This means that the revenues from taxes, loans, and grants will be sufficient to cover all three budgets: ordinary, defence, and development.

The seamen's walkout brought the first disorders in Haifa, when police removed striking sailors from newly-arrived Israel ships. It was estimated that over half of the 800-man Merchant Navy was on strike. While the Army called up 100 of them for the regular two-year military service, contributions to the "Al Hamishmar" strike fund totalled some IL.4,000 in the first week. As Mr. Ben Gurion and other government representatives termed the strike "sabotage against the State," it began to assume greater political significance.

Hooting and Jay-Walking

Also this week: having forbidden drivers to hoot unless in imminent danger, traffic police turned to the pedestrians to teach them how to walk on a busy street. In the first eight months of 1951 over 160 people were killed, almost a thousand injured on the roads. The Police also coped with shortages; only 270 traffic cops to deal with 40,000 vehicles.

While police loudspeakers warned the public to abide by regulations, Police Superintendent Y. Sahar's shiny black car was parked right

A helicopter drops "safety first" leaflets on Tel Aviv, as part of the current police campaign.

under a "no parking" sign at one of Jerusalem's busiest crossings. When two passing journalists asked the driver whether he knew that this constituted a traffic violation, he answered calmly that he did indeed and proceeded to take down the name and address of the "impertinent" reporter who dared to voice the question....

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Van Haardt Redivivus

JERUSALEM art lovers still remember Egga van Haardt, whose pictures were frequently exhibited during the war years. Egga van Haardt was a Polish refugee very beautiful and very ill. Her work strongly influenced by Van Gogh and with a curious bird's eye or worm's eye perspective, had a strong human appeal. She died in Jerusalem and a comprehensive memorial exhibition of her works was duly held at the Bezalel Museum.

Some weeks after the closing of the Egga van Haardt Memorial Exhibition, her husband, a former public prosecutor in Warsaw, disclosed that his wife had never been an artist and that all "her" pictures had been painted by himself. By way of explanation, he added that even if nobody objected to Mr. Churchill's hobby, a senior civil servant in Poland "really could not be a painter." The "sensation" fell flat for considered as the work of an elderly jurist, the pictures were really nothing to get excited about, anyway.

Spiritually Abstract

Mr. van Haardt, as he now styled himself, took himself off to Paris. Now, after five years, a one-man-show of his recent work has opened at the Bezalel Museum. Van Haardt has dropped the style of his "female" period. His new oils are entirely abstract, but, we are told, only "spiritually abstract."

An art critic is not supposed to be a prophet. Taking the chance of placing myself in the category of my late colleagues who could not understand Max Klee's early works, I must confess that I found nothing in van Haardt's compositions except a sure sense for colour, a certain technical adroitness and lots of intellectual insolence...

Th. F.M.

WITHDRAWAL TO MOUNTAINS

Yugoslavia's Armed Strength

By FRANCIS OFNER

BELGRADE.—

SERBS and Jews have one feature in common: a reluctance to recall past victories, and a compulsion to store memories of historic defeats. The battle of Kossovo, which ended Serbia's independence six centuries ago, lives on in this country as does the destruction of the Temple among Jews. This trait makes for considerable heroism, and turns courage into a tradition — a tradition which contributed to the loss of 1,700,000 Yugoslavs in the last war.

Will this tradition be strong in the next war? Will 16 million Yugoslavs put up the same fierce resistance as did the guerrillas of World War II, or will Tito's army, like the Royalist force, a decade ago, desintegrate under the blows of a one-week offensive? This is the question now being asked by USA, British and French observers, whose governments, since Tito's split with the Cominform, three years ago, have poured almost 300 million dollars into this country.

Military Ratio

The relation of military manpower between Yugoslavia and her three Soviet satellite neighbours, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, stands in a ratio of one to two and half in the latter's favour. According to Yugoslav intelligence figures, undisputed by Western military observers, the three satellite states together have over 800,000 men under arms — Bulgaria about 230,000, Rumania some 370,000, and Hungary nearly 200,000, as compared to the respective 65,000, 138,000 and 65,000, permitted by Allied peace treaties. Opposed to these troops stand Yugoslavia's 33 divisions, about 300,000 strong.

For the time being, this disadvantage is neutralized by Yugoslavia's superior equipment. However, if the Soviet Union continues to help the satellites at the present pace, Yugoslavs assert, the three neighbours will be ready for an all-out attack against Tito by 1953. This applies particularly to Bulgaria which receives most generous Soviet aid.

Military observers here are agreed on only one point: whether or not the Soviet Union will march with the three satellites against Yugoslavia, Tito's strategy in the event of war will be based on a planned withdrawal to the mountains of Montenegro, Bosnia, the Adriatic coast, and Slovenia. The vulnerable north and northeastern plains will be evacuated, and the army will fall back south of the Danube, abandoning Belgrade.

From the mountains, Tito's forces aided by Western tactical and strategic air-cover, would try to hold their positions for as long as possible. Fighting on their own ground, with all forces concentrated on a relatively small area, the average Yugoslav soldier could well utilize his expert knowledge of guerrilla warfare.

For General Eisenhower's defence of Europe, this sort of resistance might spare Italy the first shock of an eastern onslaught, and temporarily advance his right flank from the Apennine to the Balkan side of the Adriatic. For the Middle East, this would mean creation of an "advance defence cushion," half a thousand kilometres north of Turkey's western border.

Some observers, however, doubt that Tito's army would be able to implement an orderly withdrawal to the mountains. Such withdrawal, it is pointed out, would take the organization and unity of a more professional army. For Tito's troops, whose officer corps emerged from war-time partisan groups, strategy planned on withdrawal might soon lead to chaos and collapse. This is what happened ten years ago in the defence against Hitler, based on a similar blueprint.

Those who believe in the ability of the Yugoslav army stress that this time it is not undermined by deadly internal feuds between Serbs, Croats, and the other peoples who form the complex population of Yugoslavia. Others retort that the army's morale, particularly among its officers and N.C.O.'s, has been lowered since Tito's split with the Cominform. The young officers, who received their political education as partisans in the forests and hills of Yugoslavia, were ardent believers in the Moscow-type of Communism. The picture of Stalin replaced the ikons of their forefathers.

Calculated Risk

The reversal declaring Stalin Public Enemy Number One was an almost traumatic shock for them, and sceptic observers feel the officer corps is unlikely to put up a stiff resistance against attack from the East. And the population as a whole is very tired. In addition, muted hatred among Serbs and Croats still simmers. Serbs have neither forgotten nor forgiven Croats for war-crimes of "Ustachis who killed three-quarter of million Serbs during the last war."

Optimists believe that the Yugoslav position may be alleviated by Cominform activities in the satellite countries. Pessimists maintain that a war crisis will make possible sabotage of Tito's efforts by Cominformists and Royalists alike.

This discussion goes on — seemingly without end. Only a war will prove anything. Until then, Western help to Yugoslavia remains a "calculated risk" — and it is still hard to determine whether the element of calculation or that of risk is dominant.

Readers' Letters

FINES ON THE SPOT

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — According to the Authorities one of the causes of the high accident rate is due partly to the shortage of traffic police and the large number of cases in the traffic courts.

One way of relieving this situation would be to give policemen official receipts for 250 or 500 prutah. Minor traffic offenders such as bicyclists, pedestrians crossing at the wrong place, drivers who park their cars in forbidden areas etc, could pay their fines on the spot against these receipts. In this way, valuable time would be saved for policemen, civilians and the traffic courts.

Yours, etc.,
K. B.

Tel Aviv, November 25

PEN PALS

I am 17 and interested in corresponding with a boy of my age in Israel. Ruth Fireberg, 81 Darenth Rd., Stamford Hill, London 16, England.

I am a stamp collector and would like to have a few pen friends who would be interested in exchanging stamps. S. S. Abraham Shikun Neve Oved, House No. 97A, Yehudia.

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

IN a little book, "New Nursery Rhymes for Old," Geoffrey Hall has taken the terror and cruelty out of baby's literature by changing Three Blind Mice into Three Kind Mice, giving Mother Hubbard's dog a bone and keeping pussy out of the well with a saucer of milk.

Has it occurred to Mr. Hall, that if it is his intention to purge original sin from future generations, his job of rewriting has only just begun?

When the purified tots have grown too old to appreciate Mr. Hall's present work, he will have to be pretty smart in tackling the Wild Westerns before the eight-year-olds get at them.

Dead Eye Dick, the curly-haired English cowboy, must have his dialogue changed when, at last, he traps bad man Pete in Red Gulch.

Hands above your head, Pete, there's a good chap. I have you covered.

So you'd shoot me down like a dawg?

I never shoot dogs because it's cruel and silly.

Yeah?

What's more, I couldn't shoot you, either. These are—only water pistols.

Water pistols? Heck. Well reine ain't water pistols. Ain't you scared I'll plug you?

Not at all, Pete. At heart you are a good man, more sinned against than sinning. Give me your guns.

Dead Eye, you shore are the whitest man I know.

No better than others, Pete. Only more fortunate. Now I will take you home to your old mother, who waits for you with tears in her eyes and a hot supper of ham, eggs, and cornbread.

Lead me to it . . . her, I mean.

Supper Dance

People in London who think it smart to go to night club bottle parties "where there is American square dancing, 'Swing Your Honey,' and 'Ladies' Chain,'" will feel rather silly when they hear that Lottie, the Devil Cat, and her friends have been doing this sort of thing for some time on the flat roof above the dining-room of The Sea Nest.

One moonlit night, when the scampering of little feet across the roof was intolerable, I looked out of the window of the top back room and saw what was evidently an exciting moment in "Swing Your Honey."

Lottie was the honey. As she ran across the roof, a friend would chase her, throw her on her back and swing her to a following friend who, in turn, would swing her to another galloping behind.

In the next dance her friends formed a circle round her, and as each one approached she slapped them down. This must have been "Ladies' Chain."

It was then that I remembered how she had howled for food that night immediately after a herring supper, how I had gone out and begged the proprietor of a local hotel for scraps, how he had cooked her a sole on the spot and how she had pestered a neighbour that morning for rabbit.

Later I found in the garden the remains of a supper so lavish—several gnawed rabbits' legs, chicken bones, cods' heads, and the skeleton of the sole — that each cat must have made a contribution.

Lottie and her friends may not be able to bring bottles to their parties, but they bring better food than you would get at most night clubs...

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BRING IN THE CUPS THAT CHEER UP
BUT DO NOT INEBRIATE said RVW to Liby, for the winter is round the corner and soon the loaded sky shall liberate her tears of happiness and the winds shall be sighing and the fireplace smoking and you and I, my dear, in our Home that we can call our own will be sitting pretty happily recollecting the day we decided to buy that property.
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Entry Forms for the Competition are obtainable from the offices of the Government Press Division:
JERUSALEM: General Building.
TEL AVIV: Ritz Hotel, 111 Rehov Hayarkon.
HAIFA: Government Building.
Closing date for entries: THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1952.

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The British Council is prepared to forward to the appropriate British examining bodies applications for the return of fees paid by Palestinian candidates during 1947/48 in respect of examinations which either did not take place, or which the candidates concerned were prevented from sitting for reasons beyond their control. All applications must be submitted in duplicate on forms obtainable from: The Education Officer,
THE BRITISH COUNCIL,
27 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv. No applications can be considered after January 20, 1952.

Progressive Party — Central European Circle
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PUBLIC MEETING
Tomorrow, Saturday, December 1, 1951, 11 a.m.
Mpriah Cinema, Rehov Moriah, Mount Carmel.
Speaker: Dr. HERBERT FOERDER
Knesset Member
Subject: WHERE DOES OUR ECONOMY LEAD US?
Israel seen through the eyes of America
Ways and means of balancing our payments
Increase of production. — How can this be achieved? — Dr. Joseph's struggle against the Black Market.
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Indian Mission Found China—

'Best of All Possible Worlds'

By RAWLE KNOX

NEW DELHI.—ROSEATE friendship between India and China is burgeoning here, with the visit of a Chinese Cultural Mission and the simultaneous return of an Indian Cultural Mission which had been visiting China. Sardar Panikkar, India's Ambassador in Peking, who has been nurturing the seed carefully for years, has also just paid a short visit here.

The members of the Chinese mission, though collectively they earned some political unpopularity by refusing to go to Kashmir (where refugee Kazaks from "Red" Tibet are permitted entry by the Government), individually earned respect, for from their learned, lively conversation they appeared to be — despite the sceptics — exactly what they said they were — members of a cultural mission.

The 13-strong Indian mission to China, led by Pandit Sandarlal, has returned convinced to a man that China is the best of all possible worlds. Most of its members were orthodox Gandhians, with strong beliefs in the virtue of village life and the superiority of oriental over occidental methods of education. None of them was or is a member of the Communist Party of India.

"The Government of New China is not a Communist Government." Both Sardar Panikkar and Pandit Sandarlal echoed this theme in their speeches. They base their statements on the coalition nature of the government, the co-existence of free (including foreign) enterprise in industry, and the division of land among individual small farmers rather than among collective farms. Western diplomats here make the reservation that for the present it may suit China not to appear Communist to India, just as it suits India not to believe China Communist.

Some interesting points emerged from the harassment of Sandarlal by local correspondents. The popularity of the British in China was one. When I remarked to Chou-en-lai that I entirely agreed with Chinese aspirations to restore rule in Hong Kong, he said: "You've embarrassed me a bit there, Pandit. We feel great friendship for the British and we wouldn't do anything in Hong Kong without consulting them first." Sardar Panikkar also has mentioned a similar comment of Chou-en-lai's: "We are friends of the British, and hope they'll recover from the mistakes of their policy today."

Indians Unpopular

Ironically, the unpopularity of Indians resident in China was another revelation. Pandit Sandarlal found that though the Chinese were willing to allow him to speak to any Indians, the authorities would not themselves make arrangements for a meeting. He found the Sikhs unpopular in Canton "because they first supported the British and then Chiang Kai-shek."

Pandit Sandarlal found freedom of religion and freedom of the press. Sardar Panikkar qualified these rather drastically by saying that Roman Catholics were free to confess so long as they did so to a Chinese and not a foreign priest: that though the press might criticise any *proposed* law it could not do so after it was enacted — and that the press was Government-controlled anyway.

Intensive agriculture by simple, time-honoured methods, encouragement of cottage industries, concentration on technical education, draconian simplification of the legal system and greater unity in the country than ever before — these appealed to Indian visitors. "I believe," said Pandit Sandarlal, "that New China is unconsciously much nearer to some of the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi than we in India."

Many Indians, not sold to this extent on the virtues of China would nevertheless agree with this criticism. China's agrarian problems are those of India, and Indians have seen China make leaping progress while they, apparently, crawl. They forget that India is saddled with an alien form of government, and has additional huge handicaps of refugee rehabilitation and caste distinctions.

There are many Indians too, who equally sympathise with China's foreign policy. Though Tibet is still a sore point, they feel that they would have reacted like China in Korea had foreign, "imperial suspects" approached their borders.

"And anyway," as an important, extremely anglicized Indian civil servant said to me the other day, "why wouldn't we be friendly with a neighbour who is one of the most powerful in the world? The West can't persuade us into a 'way of thought' that runs counter to commonsense."

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DEPARTURES

FROM DEC. 2 — DEC. 8

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday Dec. 2	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, Cairo Beirut
	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
Monday Dec. 3	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	L.A.I.	Rome
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York, Montreal
	L.A.I.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday Dec. 4	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, Paris, London, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, New York
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	EL AL	Istanbul, Zurich
Wednesday Dec. 5	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York, Montreal
	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens, Belgrade
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
Thursday Dec. 6	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, Paris, London, Montreal, New York
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
Friday Dec. 7	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port Sudan, Khartoum

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday Dec. 4	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. "KEDMAH" sailing from Haifa on Dec. 4 to Genoa and Marseille
s.s. "FILIPPO GRIMANI" sailing from Haifa on Dec. 6 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

(The above is subject to alterations without notice)
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COMMON INTERESTS of ISRAEL and AMERICA

By Jacob Javits

IT is timely for Americans like myself who have been deeply concerned with Israel's success as a state to discuss the relations between our respective countries. Let me emphasize that the U.S. and Israel are both sovereign states, that they respect each other's sovereignty and freedom of action. From time to time, they may disagree on international questions. But this is to be regarded as evidence of respect for sovereignty rather than as any imperfection in the friendship between the two countries. Conformity cannot be expected among free peoples. What is expected is that we should pursue the same objectives of peace, improvement of standards of living, safeguarding of free institutions and respect for individual human rights.

I consider it, for example, entirely proper and feasible that the U.S. pursue a policy, with respect to this entire region, designed to enhance its security and progress, despite the existing technical state of war and serious tension between Israel and the Arab states.

On the other hand, I consider it also to our national interest that the U.S. should aid Israel to maintain its security and independence and that it should not be intimidated and deflected from that course by the efforts of any of the Arab states which may object in substance that aid to Israel is an affront to them.

No More Balancing

There is no authority under the constitution of the U.S. for the Congress to grant any money for foreign aid on humanitarian grounds, but that such grants can be made only to promote the security and the national interest of the U.S. This is applicable to the grant of $50m. for the relief and resettlement of refugees in Israel and of approximately $15m. for economic development in Israel just enacted by the Congress and approved by the President, as part of the Mutual Security Programme, the benefits of which will be apparent in Israel in the coming months.

Knowing the independent character of the people of Israel I am sure that such a basis for a grant in aid is best appreciated here. Received on this basis, the people of Israel have a right to expect the people of the U.S. to judge them on the merits of their performance in contributing to the security and economic development of the Near East. They have a right to expect that there will be no balancing off of aid between Israel and the Arab states for diplomatic reasons not associated with performance.

By the same Mutual Security Programme the Arab states are also to receive $15m. of technical and economic aid and the U.N. agency charged with the care of the Palestine Arab refugees is also to receive a contribution of $50m. for its work. For the first year — the initiation of this programme — this kind of balancing was probably to be expected, but from now on, U.S. aid to this region should, in accordance with the constitutional requirements of the U.S., be based on the extent to which this aid is utilized in the attainment of security for the region, economic improvement, social justice, and the strengthening of democracy and free institutions.

Place for Israel

The multi-billion dollar Mutual Security Programme designed to run until June 30, 1954, is a great new effort by the U.S. to build strength among the peoples of the free world internally for freedom and externally for defence. It is also the purpose of NATO and other regional defence plans within the U.N. framework.

One such regional defence no way jeopardised by the U.S., Great Britain, France and Turkey, is the Middle East Command to protect the security of this region.

I believe that the interests of the people of Israel are in no way jeopardized by the Middle East Command and in due course, there will be a place for Israel in it, so that, in the spirit of full sovereignty, she may make her contribution to Near East defence. I have seen her Army, Navy and Air Force, and I speak advisedly when I say that they can be a part of the hard core or defence in the eastern Mediterranean. I consider it desirable that Turkey, as the most effective military power in this region, should take the lead in this effort, and thus allow of agreements which can be made with countries in this region for its mutual defence with the aid of the other powers in the Middle East Command.

All Out Aid

I make this point about defence because it illustrated the situation which all nations receiving aid from the U.S. now face. For I am convinced that what the American people want to know is how the regions, in which they are giving foreign aid, believe they can finally work out their problems. The great burden of taxation on the American people attributable to heavy expenditures for defence mobilization is such that they want to know in every situation, where foreign aid is being extended, precisely where the region is heading. If there is a fair prospect that the region in question will eventually become viable, without extraordinary foreign aid and within a reasonable time in the future, I believe that the American people will be willing to go all the way to help provide the needed aid.

It is generally recognized in the U.S. that Israel is a part of the Near East and that, in the final analysis, as the Near East goes, so Israel will go. It is recognized that the Near East, as a whole, is now a seething cauldron of nascent nationalism, but also of economic distress, disease, illiteracy, feudal social conditions and discontent. There is also general appreciation of the vast problems confronting the state of Israel arising out of the fact that it doubled its population by enforced and emergency immigration in its first three years, and that it will triple it in its first six years. It is understood, too, that Israel has introduced Western skills and Western ideals and has become an outstanding example of democracy and free institutions in action. I believe that Americans generally feel that this augurs well for a constructive outcome from the present struggle and ferment.

The strains on Israel's economy attributable to a willingness to receive Jewish refugees without quota or restriction and to essential defence preparations are admittedly critical. These strains affect prices. But I believe that what your price structure really reflects is doubt as to whether you will be helped to meet your vast problems in the future, as you have been in the past. In the present situation, that kind of confidence is the best guarantee of stability in your economy. All who love justice in the world admire and want you to continue your open door immigration policy. That was one of the fundamental reasons for the foundation of Israel. And the necessary corollary is that those who come must be helped to become productive and secure and that your economic development and your defence preparations must both be adequate. I believe, therefore, that there is no cause for lack of confidence that, if conditions continue as they are, the support that you have received up to now will continue to be forthcoming, or that such support will be proportionate to the burden that you are carrying.

Israel-Arab Relations

Yet Americans want to be sure that some lines of orderly development promising results are laid out and understood. I have outlined the first line of development in terms of the security of the region against enslavement by Communist aggression. The second would normally be peace between Israel and the Arab states. But, in view of the difficulty of attaining that objective by diplomatic means, emphasis must be placed upon the solution of social and economic problems in the region which can create the conditions under which diplomatic effort for peace will be successful.

This, the U.S. recognized in undertaking in the Mutual Security Programme to give $100m. for technical assistance and refugee relief, and to help finance economic development.

Given encouragement by the peoples of this region, I am confident that the U.S. will push these programmes.

Although negotiations between Israel and the Arab states may not be possible now, there are still manifold ways in which the people of Israel can express their solicitude for the welfare of the people of the Arab states and can cooperate in improving their welfare through the programmes for economic development and reconstruction applicable to the whole region. Cooperation in programmes for land, water, and port development, insect pest eradication and disease control and education and technical training, and economical production of fertilizer, agricultural implements and consumer goods, are bound inevitably to exert their effect on the surrounding Arab populations.

Resettling Arab Refugees

There is yet another force for peace and well-being in this region. The U.N., with its programme of reconstruction and relief for the Palestine refugees, to which the U.S. is also contributing $50m. under the Mutual Security Programme this year — the programme of the U.N. Work and Relief Agency for the Palestine Refugees — can be a most effective factor in resettling the Arab refugees and thus solving one of the most nettling problems in the Near East, while at the same time contributing significantly to the Arab states, both in population resources and economic development. For it must be emphasized that among these Palestine refugees, just as among the refugees coming into Israel, are thousands of people with useful skills and specialized training.

With respect to the efforts of the U.N. to resettle the Palestine refugees, the people of Israel can help materially. I am not referring to political proposals of repatriation, which are now generally acknowledged, even by the Arabs, to be wholly impractical. I refer rather to training, transportation, the supply of goods, and similar activities. Israel has already indicated its disposition in this regard by its declaration to the U.N. regarding compensation for Arab properties in Israel. She should be encouraged to move in this direction.

The present is, in many ways, a dark moment. Yet it is from these very moments that great solutions and achievements spring. You have already found that out in your history as a state. I believe that peace and well-being and the dawn of a bright new day of social progress can be brought to the whole Near East and that Israel can be a vitally important factor in bringing it about. And I assure you that nothing will inspire the American people to help and sustain you through this period more than an exalted performance within your full capabilities towards our common objective.

From a broadcast by Congressman Javits over Kol Yisrael on Sunday, November, 25.

CHAPTER XXIV OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

OVERTURE TO 'OVERLORD'

In order to construct sufficient landing-craft to make the "Overlord" landing in Normandy possible with five divisions (instead of three), D-day had been postponed until early in June, 1944.

THOUGHT arising from factual experience may be a bridle or a spur. The reader of these volumes will be aware that while I was always willing to join with the United States in a direct assault across the Channel on the German seafront in France, I was not convinced that this was the only way of winning the war, and I knew that it would be a very heavy and hazardous adventure.

Superiority of bombardment, terrific as it may be, was no final answer. The defenders could easily have ready other lines behind their first, and the intervening ground which the artillery could conquer would become impassable craterfields. These were the fruits of knowledge which the French and British had bought so dearly from 1915 to 1917.

Across the Channel the whole front bristled with obstacles; defences had been built and manned. The enemy expected us, but did they know where or when or how? They had no flanks that could be turned, at any rate within the range of our fighter air cover.

Theory and Practice

The theory and practice of amphibious operations had long been established by the Combined Operations Staff, under Admi. Mountbatten, who had been succeeded by Gen. Layecock. It had now to be taught to all concerned, in addition to the thorough general training needed for modern warfare. This of course had long been going on in Britain and America in exercises, great and small, with live ammunition. Many officers and men entered into battle for the first time, but all bore themselves like seasoned troops.

Lessons from previous large-scale exercises, and of course from our hard experience at Dieppe, were applied in final rehearsals by all three Services, which culminated in early May.

Our plans had to be altered and kept up to date as fresh information came in about the enemy. Constant air reconnaissance kept us informed of what was going on across the Channel. And of course there were other ways of finding out.

Many trips were made by parties in small craft to resolve some doubtful point, to take soundings inshore, to examine new obstacles, or to test the slope and nature of a beach. All this had to be done in darkness, with silent approach, stealthy reconnaissance, and timely withdrawal.

An intricate decision was the choice of D-Day and "H-Hour," the moment at which the leading assault craft should hit the beach. From this many other timings had to be worked backwards. It was agreed to approach the enemy coast by moonlight because this would help both our ships and our airborne troops.

A short period of daylight before H-Hour was also needed to give order to the deployment of the small craft and accuracy to the covering bombardment. But if the interval between first light and H-Hour was too long the enemy would have more time to recover from their surprise and fire on our troops in the act of landing.

Then there were the tides. If we landed at high tide the underwater obstacles would obstruct the approach; if at low tide the troops would have far to go across the exposed beaches. Many other factors had to be considered, and it was finally decided to land about three hours before high water.

Different 'H-Hours'

But this was not all. The tides varied by 40 minutes between the eastern and western beaches, and there was a submerged reef in one of the British sectors. Each sector had to have a different "H-Hour," which varied from one place to another by as much as 80 minutes.

Only on three days in each lunar month were all the desired conditions fulfilled. The first three-day period after May 31, Gen. Eisenhower's target date, was June 5, 6, and 7. Thus was June 5 chosen. If the weather were not propitious on any of those three days the whole operation would have to be postponed at least a fortnight—indeed, a whole month if we waited for the moon.

"It would be a heavy and hazardous adventure.... a great invasion being prepared."

The Navy's task would be to carry the Army safely across the Channel and support the landing with all available means; thereafter to ensure the timely arrival of reinforcements and supplies, despite all the hazards of the sea and the enemy.

From the embarkation ports, stretching from Felixstowe on the east to the Bristol Channel on the west, shipping would be brought coastwise in convoy to a rendezvous near the Isle of Wight. From here the vast armada would sail to Normandy. Because of the great congestion in our southern ports and to help our deception plans, the heavy naval bombarding forces would assemble in the Clyde and at Belfast.

German airfields and installations were attacked for three weeks before D-Day in growing weight of bombardment, while fighter sweeps tempted the reluctant enemy to battle. For the assault itself the initial task was to protect our naval forces and convoys from attack by sea or air; then to neutralize the enemy's radar installations, and, while joining in the joint bombardment plan, additionally to provide fighter cover over the anchorage and beaches.

Before D-Day preliminary air attacks had been delivered on many coastal batteries, not merely those covering the invasion beaches, but, for the sake of deception, all along the French shore. On the night before D-Day a great force of British heavy bombers would attack the 10 most important batteries that might oppose the landings.

At dawn their place was to be taken by medium bombers and ships' gunfire, directed by spotting aircraft. About half an hour after first light the full weight of the U.S. heavy and medium bombers would fall upon the enemy defences. A great variety of guns and rockets mounted in naval assault craft would join in a crescendo of fire.

Of course we had not only to plan for what we were really going to do. The enemy were bound to know that a great invasion was being prepared; we had to conceal the place and time of attack and make him think we were landing somewhere else.

Our major deception was to pretend that we were coming across the Straits of Dover. It would not be proper even now to describe all the methods employed to mislead the enemy, but the obvious ones of heavy concentrations of troops in Kent and Sussex, of fleets of small craft collected in the Cinque Ports, of landing exercises on the nearby beaches, of increased wireless activity, were all used.

Rundstedt Deceived

More reconnaissances were made at or over the places we were not going to than at the places we were. The final result was admirable. The German High Command firmly believed the evidence we obligingly put at their disposal. Rundstedt, the Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, was convinced that the Pas de Calais was our objective.

The concentration of the assaulting forces—176,000 men, 20,000 vehicles and many thousand tons of stores, all to be shipped in the first two days—was in itself an enormous task. It was handled principally by the War Office and the railway authorities, and with great success.

From their normal stations all over Britain the troops were brought to the southern counties, into areas stretching from Ipswich round to Cornwall and the Bristol Channel. The three airborne divisions which were to drop on Normandy before the sea assault were assembled close to the airfield whence they would set out.

From their concentration areas in rear troops were brought forward for embarkation in assigned priority to camps in marshalling areas near the coast. At the marshalling camps they were divided up into detachments corresponding to the ship- or boat-loads in which they would be embarked. Here every man received his orders.

Once briefed, none were permitted to leave camp. The camps themselves were situated near to the embarkation points. These were ports or "hards" — i.e., stretches of beach concreted to allow of easy embarkation on smaller craft. Here they were to be met by the naval ships.

It seemed most improbable that all this movement by sea and land would escape the attentions of the enemy. There were many tempting targets for their Air, and full precautions were taken. Nearly 7,000 guns and rockets and over 1,000 balloons protected the great masses of men and vehicles. But there was no sign of the Luftwaffe. How different things were four years before!

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Blind Painter

By GEOFFREY BOCCA

IN the last five years, 62-year-old Minna Blau has found inspiration in a private world of memory and dreams — a world which she herself will never see, and which an appreciative public has already applauded at a recent New York exhibition.

Miss Blau, who is totally blind, paints with her fingers in paints thicker than those most artists use, and critics claim that she has never made an error of colour or perspective. She knows her colours by heart. They are kept on the same place in her palette. Before she starts to paint, she lines her paper with putty to get her bearings, then goes over the paper with her fingers until she is familiar with every inch. Using her fingers as brushes, she seals, in her mind, the edge of the paint, so that wet colour won't run into each other. Sometimes, she uses pins to mark the boundaries of paint.

Before she lost her sight, five years ago, Miss Blau was an amateur painter. She describes the work she did then as "highly conservative." Her exhibition proves that today she paints in a vivid, impressionistic style.

Because she cannot use visual models, she models her pictures on her own sensations. In one picture, she paints a woman dancing. As she did it, in her mind she danced around the room herself.

N.A.N.A.

JINGLE BELLS AND INFRA-RED SHELLS

Silent Hint to the Russians

By KENNETH HARRIS

WASHINGTON (OFNS)

NEXT May a man called George Kennan will re-enter the American foreign service, and it is said that he will probably go to Moscow as the U.S. Ambassador.

It would be an interesting appointment. Kennan at 47 is a professional diplomat who has spent three periods in Russia. After the war he became Counsellor to the State Department and head of the Policy Planning Staff. He had great influence in post-war thinking on Russia, and was the author of the "containment" policy, which he put before the public in an essay published under the pseudonym "Mr. X." Early last year he left the State Department for the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton, where he had leisure to systematize some of his thoughts and to give a series of lectures, just published in book form.

One of the more striking features of this book is his plea that diplomacy be cool, realistic and patient, and that international relations be kept free of the demagogy and over-simplification which U.S. public opinion is encouraged by the press to inject into them.

Many people wonder why this able man is going to be sent to Moscow when his knowledge and judgment might be more useful at headquarters. The most interesting explanation I have heard suggested is that by sending Kennan to Moscow, the State Department gives a silent hint to the Russians that they, for their part, wish relations between East and West to be kept cool and patient and professional and not bottled up by enthusiasts who want all the moral fervour which

The U.S. Scene

the American press can mobilize in the American people pumped into every word which American statesmen utter.

Truman Sure to Beat Taft

THE speech which President Truman recently made to the Women's National Democratic Club is really the opening of the Administration's 1952 election campaign. What President Truman has said in effect is: "The Republicans had better keep foreign policy out of the campaign. If they insist on bringing it in, we Democrats will fight them on it, and they will be defeated."

This speech is interpreted in Washington as being a warning to the Republicans that they had better not put Senator Taft up as their candidate for the Presidency. It is interpreted this way because Senator Taft is the only candidate expected to offer any serious criticism of President Truman's foreign policy. If General Eisenhower or Governor Warren of California became the Republican candidate, neither of them is likely to quarrel very much with what President Truman has done.

If this is the right interpretation, it must be squared with various statements the President has made in the last few weeks to the effect that he hopes the Republican candidate will be Senator Taft—his voice and the lift of his chin making it clear that he thinks, as they say here, that he can lick the pants off Senator Taft even if he is not sure of victory over any one else.

Higher Education

WHETHER Americans are the best-educated people in the world is a subject for debate, but there is no doubt that they have a higher percentage at school and university than any other nation.

At this moment, one American of every 63 is at a university or at a higher education institution, and in the State of Utah, which was founded by the Mormons, one resident in 33 is taking a degree.

This means that since 1932, when Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States and initialled the social legislation known as the New Deal, the number of Americans to enjoy higher education has doubled.

The Sniperscope

THE "Sniperscope," an up-to-date version of a gadget used in World War Two, is being used with success by American soldiers in Korea. Though details are still secret, the instrument consists of an infra-red lamp fastened to the rifle barrel. The lamp sends out a beam which shows up on a small viewing tube any object on which the beam lands. The gadget is a by-product of research on television.

For Whom the Bell Tolls

AMERICA, land of opportunity and room for all, is getting too restricted for many Americans, including a Mr. Joseph F. Stuckstede, a professional maker of bells.

Mr. Stuckstede saw the red light last April when the Government put out an order barring the use of copper and tin for non-essential products, among which bells are included.

Mr. Stuckstede, who has made thousands of bells in his life, is heading for South America where, he says, there are thousands of Catholic Churches, all with bell towers, and not one bell foundry in the whole Continent.

"If this emergency is over in four or five years," he says, "we will probably come home." He has four other bell-making competitors in the United States, all of whom, like himself, have been restricted out of business.

Long Distance Dial

ENGLEWOOD is a small town in the State of New Jersey, a few miles from New York. Its residents can now pick up their telephones, dial—using ten instead of the usual seven digits—and put themselves through directly to the homes of people 2,500 miles away on the West Coast. The system allows them to do the same for a chain of cities right across the face of the U.S.

This arrangement is experimental, Englewood having been selected because it is near New York and happens to have the latest type of ordinary dialling mechanism.

If the coast to coast phone-up works — i.e. if it pays — it will soon cover the whole country. Imagine people in Liverpool or Edinburgh dialling direct to Cape Town, Haifa or New Delhi.

CINEMA NOTES

Junior Reacts to the Movies

By JEAN LE HARIVEL
Special Unesco Writer

IN Great Britain, young people look forward to Saturday mornings and the special film matinees arranged for them in cinemas all over the country. Sometimes, among the thousands who flock to these special shows there are some who, without realizing it, are helping British film-makers to plan production of "ideal" children's films.

In the semi-darkness of a cinema, a team of experts note and record the spontaneous reaction of a group of children. Later, when these observations are analysed, they will form an invaluable guide for producers.

Educational authorities and film-makers alike agree that children should see films specially made for them, but these are generally unprofitable and few have been produced.

Recently, however, four British cinema associations joined forces to found the "Children's Foundation Films Ltd." A non-profit-making concern (any profits will be ploughed back into production), this company will be financed from a specially created British Film Production Fund.

Makers of children's films enjoy one great advantage over producers of films for adults—many of their pictures can be shown again and again at approximately three-year intervals, to new audiences, as thousands of children move into the appropriate age groups.

Research has shown that children need special films. Even when shocking or frightening scenes are cut from adult films, these usually fail to hold the interest of young children. Their eyes may follow the action, but their attention is not held by the dialogue. More important, they lose track of the "who's who" among screen characters. Even a child in an adult film is not a "child's child." He is the creation of an adult brain, intended to be seen through the eyes of adults. If

the characters of a film are not real to a child, the film can have no impact on him.

A great deal can be learnt from the noises children make. There are "good" and "bad" noises — from a producer's point of view. So sounds made by the audience are recorded. Photographs were taken of a small group of children, following not only their facial reactions, but the movements of hands, legs and feet, at certain pre-determined times during the run of the film. These photographs are then placed opposite stills of relevant scenes and the expressions and attitudes of the children studied closely. Infra-red plates are used so that pictures can be taken in darkness, without distracting the children.

Through these studies, film producers have found that the most popular film is the comedy adventure with plenty of excitement and laughter. Children do not object to "good, clean" fighting, provided it is not excessively violent and that it is photographed at a distance. The one thing which terrifies a child is a close shot — looming up on the screen — of violent action.

"The "chase" theme is always acceptable. Hence the popularity of cow-boy films. Curiously enough children relax during a chase. Self-identification is perhaps the most important single factor in children's films. The child must be able to imagine the characters and to see himself in a part.

For this reason, script-writers must try to feature girls and boys in the story. Children must see genuine people on the screen and be told a realistic story. They will immediately detect a "phoney." They are ruthless little critics and cannot be fooled. The same point applies to the quality of the film. Acting, direction and photography must all be first-class, otherwise the children voice their displeasure and disdain. In this respect, they are less lenient than adults — or perhaps more honest!

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 48.8, 33.3 & 322 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6, 6.30 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2 and 9.30 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m. **French:** 5 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m.: Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies. 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar. 8.30 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Mornin Concert (R). 10.30 Music from the Movies (R). 10.45 Music (R). 11.00 Ballet Music (R). 11.45 Songs (R). 12.00 N. Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Break for Music (R). 12.50 Agricultural News. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Messages from Immigrants. 3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Classical Request Programme. 6.15 "The Political Scene." 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.45 Bible Reading. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 9.45 "Gems from World Poetry" by Gilla Uriel. 9.00 Melodies (R). 9.45 Friday Night Concert: Overture "Oberon" (Weber); Concerto for Piano & Orchestra (Mozart); Symphony No. 7 (Beethoven). 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R). 8.45 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Bach, Haydn & Dvorak (R). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Light Music (R). 11.00 Concert Hall: Symphonie Espagnole (Lalo); "Pictures from an Exhibition (Mussorgsky-Ravel). 11.55 Soldiers' Programme. 12.30 Request Programme. 1.00 Literary Corner. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down.

ARAB PROGRAMME (261 M.): 8.00 a.m. Contemporary Music: Violin Concerto (Khachaturian) 4.30 "Carmen." Opera by Bizet Act III & IV (R). 5.57 "Hamavdil." 6.15 "In the World of Art and Culure" 6.30 Shabbat Tunes (R). 6.45 "Popular Education." 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.45 Talk by Dr. I. Moriel. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Guest Talk. 9.00 "Melave Malka." 9.45 Dance Music (R). 11.00 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (33.3 M.): 6.30 p.m. **French:** 7.00 p.m. Ladino: 7.30 p.m. **Yiddish.**

Kol Zion Lagola (32.3 M.): 11.30 p.m. Readings & Legends. 11.45 Frank Pelleg presents: Alexander Boscovitch. 12.00 "Zionist Review" by I. Schen. **Tomorrow:** 11.30 An Anthology of Cantoral Music. 11.45 Sportlight. 12.00 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.32 & 42.05 M.): 6.30 News. 6.40 News Talk. 6.45 British Album. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40 Jewish Affairs. 6.45 Curtain Up.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (230, 225 & 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Operas. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.45 Work by Beethoven. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Music. 9.00 "The Camp Dance." 10.00 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Town Major's Report. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Vivaldi. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 9.45 Legends. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

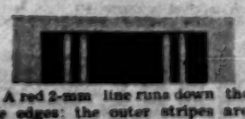
VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 5—5.30 p.m. (13.83, 16.85, 16.91, 19.82 & 25.25 M. from U.S.A.; 31.30 & 41.25 from Tangiers.)

ISRAEL ARMED FORCES

Competition For Independence Medal

1. "The Independence Badge" which has been awarded to members of the Israel Armed Forces who took part in the War of Liberation but which has not yet been fully distributed is made up of a ribbon and a medal.

2. A picture of the Badge is given in this Notice.

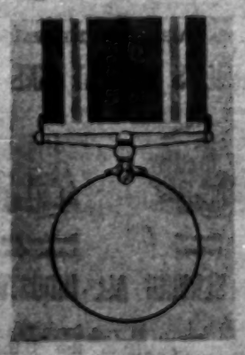


The ribbon is 10 x 40 mm.; its colour is blue. A red 2-mm line runs down the middle; there are three 3-mm. stripes 5 mm. from the edges: the outer stripes are white; the middle stripe is blue.

3. A competition is announced for graphic content to the medal.

4. Competitors must propose in writing and by sketch their idea for the wording and design for both sides of the medal. The idea must express the essence of the War of Liberation and its achievements.

There is no need for the design to be graphically complete. The competitor may attach a design or drawing with explanations of the background idea insofar as this is not brought out in the sketch.



The form of the medal has not been decided upon

5. The War of Liberation Medal is 35 mm. in diameter and made of white metal. Proposals for design should be submitted on paper, 200 x 200 mm., 105 mm. in diameter; one copy.

6. Every proposal should bear the full name and address of the sender, marked in the top left-hand corner.

7. A prize of IL.100 will be awarded for the best design. Secondary prizes will consist of IL.50 and IL.25.

8. Suggestions should reach the "Medals Commission," Army P.O.B.148, Israel Armed Forces, by January 1, 1952. They should be sent by registered mail.

9. Proposals will not be returned.

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Operation 'Winter Warmth'

By Monty Jacobs

EARLY in the morning of November 11, while other men in uniform prepared to salute the dead of two wars, a small, unarmed section of the Israel Army went into action in the sandy outskirts of Holon. Three days earlier a lone officer, Segen Shlomo Chelouche, had reconnoitred the terrain. Returning on Armistice Day at the head of his section, he directed the convoy along a rutted track, past the relics of an abandoned village, and right up to the fringe of the big Holon *ma'bara* with its 4,800 inhabitants.

As the Army scrambled down from their vehicles, a few heads poked out from the *ma'bara's* canvas homes and a few curious bystanders gathered. But it wasn't much of a spectacle: people putting up tents — that happened every day. The heads withdrew, the bystanders drifted on.

Within a few hours two rows of olive-green tents were up, the flag pole towered above, a routine orders' board leaned a trifle drunkenly, and a barbed wire apron had been strung around the compound. The Army, as in a score of other *ma'barot*, was ready for "Operation Winter Warmth."

Segen Chelouche's orders were specific. In general he and his men and women were to help lift morale; in particular, he was to poke into such matters as sanitation, hygiene, education, welfare, distribution of work, and to take positive action where improvement was urgently needed.

First Village Meeting

While the camp was going up, he carried his reconnaissance right into the heart of the *ma'bara*.

"The place was terribly dirty — all the latrines were overflowing." That was the first thing he saw. He decided to call a meeting in the village square the following night when the men were home from work. The mere summoning of the meeting posed Segen Chelouche's first problem: — party rivalries invariably lead to the tearing down of all leaflets, whether they offer a political programme or merely advertise a barber's services. Choosing a surer publicity method, the officer despatched a series of runners from tent to tent with the news.

By the light of lanterns and the blazing headlamps of a jeep, Segen Chelouche — introduced by Moshe Schnitzer, camp manager — issued his first proclamation: the Army had adopted Holon *ma'bara* and called on all its inhabitants to cooperate in improving conditions.

"Clean up your tents and the surroundings, send your children to the kindergartens and schools," he pleaded. His talk — translated in Arabic, Yiddish and French — was heard by less than 200 people.

"What was the atmosphere?" the officer echoed my question. "It was warmer after we'd sung 'Hatikva.'"

It was on the third day that the Army's presence began to take effect. Immediate questions demanded immediate answers. The latrines, foul and full, could not be emptied because the truck from Holon had broken down.

The Army takes over with peaceful flit guns

"We asked the Agency to send a truck. They did," the officer reported. And the sanitary squad was increased from four to thirteen.

An insufficiency of rubbish bins left heaps of refuse scattered throughout the village. The Agency could not help.

"But GHQ has promised me 250 bins," Segen Chelouche said.

The unlighted paths through the *ma'bara* were an invitation to thieves.

"We're pressing the electric company to give us light but in the meantime I've put up 28 poles and I'm going to get pressure lamps," the Army man declared. Already a *ma'bara* resident has been selected to look after the lamps which will be raised and lowered as on a flag-pole.

Quarrels and fights in queues are handled by two soldiers ordered to control lines for buses, shops, Kupat Holim and other services. Four Chen girls help teachers in the school, others work in the kindergartens; four more go round the tents advising the womenfolk on domestic matters ("We could do with women's organization volunteers to help us"). A library of 350 books has already been collected for a cultural centre now being erected; educational movies are shown, Army bandsmen give concerts from time to time.

Slashing Red Tape

These are some of the detailed matters into which the Army went slashing through red tape with initiative and with the vigour and directness stemming from military discipline. But there were greater problems to be tackled. Their nature was revealed in a series of interviews Segen Chelouche held in his office. He discovered there was no elected council; that slowness in transfer to 'badonim' meant that more than half the *ma'bara's* population were still in tents; and that, from the topographical point of view, a dip in the saddle on which the *ma'bara* is situated floods very easily.

Nominating a representative committee of 13 Segen Chelouche charged them with responsibility for supervising various public services — sanitation, education, welfare and internal policing to eliminate petty crime. Tackling housing, he stated that everyone would be out of tents and in 'badonim' in ten days. Flooding in the dip was rather more difficult.

The Army had been in Holon *ma'bara* five days when the first powerful rains hit the area, damaging 40 tents and their contents. Army squads raced in, rescued the inhabitants and their belongings, and began to carve a series of channels to divert the water. Segen Chelouche saw that shovels were not enough.

Bulldozer Last Hope

"I've applied time and again to the civil authorities for a machine that will cut a channel deep enough to alter the direction of flood waters," he said. "It would only take two days, but I haven't got it. My last hope is a 'bulldozer from the military."

He had praise for the cooperation of the Histadrut Kupat Holim, 'Imahot Ovdot' and particularly for the youth of Gadna.

Our conversation was interrupted by the arrival of a four-man residents' team summoned to organise the transfer of several dozen families to 'badonim.' While the planned move was discussed — with remarkable Army patience in the face of incredibly petty difficulties — a woman in a summer-weight print dress came to the barbed wire and asked to see Segen Chelouche.

"The doctor hasn't been yet to see my baby," she said.

"He's due at four o'clock. It's not four yet but if he doesn't come, you tell me and and I'll send a vehicle for him."

Red tape and routine are trampled under Army boots. The soldiers of the section are on duty 24 hours a day; offices are open when the men are home in the evenings and not merely in the mornings, and the willingness to help the people of the *ma'bara* made me coin the term "Operation Winter Warmth."

24 Hour Duty

But with all its tireless, understanding efforts, the Army needs help — in the small as well as the big things. Hundreds of school-children in the *ma'bara* can't enjoy lunch because they have no knives, forks or spoons. Miss Centurion, the girl in charge of one of the kindergartens, begged for balls, dolls, motors, for toys of all kinds for the children in her care. It is in such details that *The Post's* —SAAD Home Aid Society's present Hanukka toy campaign can offer some small reinforcement to the Army's mighty *ma'bara* action.

Religious Law Only Governs Marital Status

By Henriette Beer

JEWISH couples in Israel who are married by a person other than a rabbi authorized by the Chief Rabbinate with the agreement of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, are not entitled to additional food and clothing coupons for the occasion. These are given only upon production of a Government of Israel certificate of marriage registration, obtainable — as far as the Jewish community is concerned — from an authorized rabbi.

This is one of the implications of the Registration of Marriage Ordinance of which the public was reminded again in an official Notice issued this week by the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

There are, however, more serious consequences, affecting the status of a wife and children under the civil law.

The influx of immigrants from countries where the marriage procedure for Jews consists solely of a religious ceremony, has made it imperative to remind the public once more of the Ordinance, which existed under the Mandatory regime. There have been several cases, among new immigrants, of couples married according to the religious ceremony alone, by a rabbi of their former country of origin or even before two valid witnesses. Sometimes an "unauthorized" rabbi officiates in ignorance of local conditions; sometimes he does so deliberately.

Administrative Side

While no "civil" marriage exists in Israel, religious marriage has both a religious and an administrative side. People about to wed must register with the Chief Rabbinate's local office, of which 128 branches now exist throughout the country. They can do so only by producing their identity cards or passports, which serve *inter alia* to prevent bigamy or marriages below the legal age of consent. The local Chief Rabbinate's representative forwards the names of the newly-wed to the Chief Rabbinate, which in turn transfers these to the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior, where they are entered in Government books.

The public is also reminded that, while for a divorce according to religious law no divorce court is necessary, in order that a divorce be recognised by the State of Israel, it must be obtained from one of the Divorce Courts of the Chief Rabbinate.

Toys Wanted from Sunday

ONLY 23 DAYS LEFT

A toy is many things — a tattered rag doll or an stuffed something that was once a facsimile puppy — or a brand-new shining electric train. It doesn't matter very much to small children anywhere — in New York, London or the Talpiot *ma'bara* what their precious "special" toy cost or where it was bought or who presented it. But, somehow, a "special" toy is always part of being very small and perhaps a little lonely in a grown-up world. It is certainly something to make childhood in a *ma'bara* less deprived and less harsh. It isn't a difficult present for anyone to give to a *ma'bara* child—it doesn't involve great effort, thought or expense. Please respond generously to *The Post* — Sa'ad Home Aid Society Toy Fund this year. There are many children for whom Hanukka will be a joyless holiday this year unless you help.

Toy collection starts on Sunday, December 2. Cash contributions may be sent direct to any of the offices of *The Jerusalem Post*.

With the publication of this list cash contributions received so far for The POST—SAAD Toy Fund total IL.2,727.430

IL.100.—Solel Boneh, Haifa; Palestine Automobile Corp. (Ford), Haifa.

IL.50.—Anonymous.

IL.25.—I.C.I. Tel Aviv; B'nei B'rith Hillel, Haifa.

IL.15.—Workers' Bank, Tel Aviv.

IL.10.—"Gamblers' Gang," Tel Aviv; Joseph Klarwein for Daphna Brutzkus, Jerusalem; Eden Bar, I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd., Tel Aviv.

IL.5.—Staff of Registration Dept. of the Foreign Office; Naomi, Daniel & Martin for Kaza. of Salisbury, S. Rhodesia; Meira, Zaharia, Arna Korolik; Mr. & Mrs. Max Yanovsky, Tel Aviv, in the name of their grandson Yigal Yaacov Bunker; Alon Dunker; Erged & Ronny Gold for Julia Thurin's birthday (at Melbourne); Dr. K. Stein; Dr. S. Horn, Haifa; Anonymous, Jerusalem; Mrs. Annie Pernis, Trigoubof, Press Photographers Association Tel Aviv; Asher Levitsky.

IL.3.—Deora (11), Miriam (9) and Ehud (6) Edelman; In memoriam Daphne Bassan; Saadie Wilkinson; H.W. Kaiser-Blueth; Mrs. L. Freudman, Tel Aviv; S. Warburg, Haifa; Ruth & Ami Yaron, Jerusalem; Kitay Advertising, Tel Aviv; in memory of Leila Joseph; for Alon Ben Gurion (2 weeks old).

IL.2.—Dr. A.M. Davies; Four Bridge Players; M. Feldschreiber; Anonymous, Tel Aviv; Mrs. Josephi for Amnon Jacobi; Mr. Fritz Bernhard; Mrs. Vitelea; R. van Raalte, R. Beatty, Haifa; Paula Jablonsky, of Melbourne; Michael Steinfeld (on the occasion of his Bar Mitzva) and his sister Edna; Mr. Steiner; Dr. George Romano, Amnon Jacobi, Tel Aviv; Michael (6 months), Jerusalem.

IL.1,500.—Irit Model.

IL.1.—Gershon Levy; Maccabi Lifshitz, Jerusalem; Yoram Schoenman, Haifa; Dalia Heller, Tel Aviv; Ora Akriah, Haifa; Alma Schwabe, S. Goldhaber; and 8 anonymous contributors; Elia Braude; Joram (7) money he got for a present; Ruth Seifert, Daphne Reich, Tel Aviv.

IL.0.540.—Joseph Eisenmann, Tel Aviv.

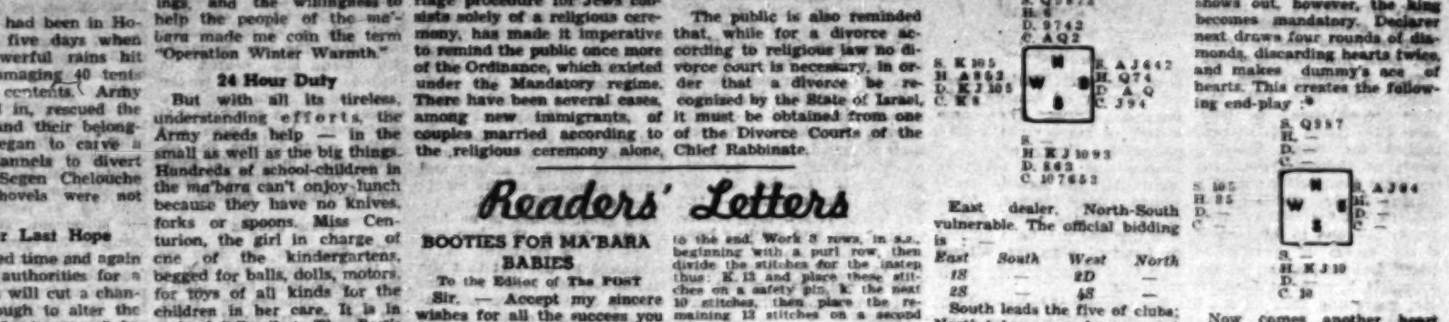
IL.0.500.—Rehavia Lending Library, Jerusalem.

This week's dresses are easy to wear and extremely useful. On extreme right the light weight woollen frock can have two looks—as the wide over-skirt is detachable. The pocket motif is repeated at the neckline. In centre the long straight line is achieved by two wide pleats that go from shoulder to hem. It has a raglan sleeve. The last frock is a two piecer with pocket hip influence.

BRIDGE By JERUBAALNEITH

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

GAME NUMBER TWO.



East dealer. North-South vulnerable. The official bidding is :—

East	*South*	*West*	*North*
1S	—	*2D*	—
2S	—	*4S*	—

South leads the five of clubs; North takes ace and queen, and exits with the third round, to which dummy lets go a heart.

With six sure tricks in the side suits declarer's only concern is to manipulate his trump holding in such a fashion as to assure four tricks. This is automatically the case if the adverse trumps split not worse than 4-1; declarer should therefore plan against the possibility of finding all the missing trumps stacked against him in one hand.

Given the necessity to tackle trumps from the closed hand East must lead a low trump to dummy's king; if South follows, there is the alternative way of taking a finesse or going up with the king. When South shows out, however, the king becomes mandatory. Declarer next draws four rounds of diamonds, discarding hearts twice, and makes dummy's ace of hearts. This creates the following end-play :

Now comes another heart from dummy; North ruffs with the seven, and East must underruff! The trump return is next won with dummy's ten, and a free finesse for the queen assures the tenth trick.

Readers' Letters

BOOTIES FOR MA'BARA BABIES

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Accept my sincere wishes for all the success you deserve in your "Toy Fund" campaign, especially this year when you have made it your task to warm the children's bodies, besides gladdening their hearts.

Herewith instructions for knitting booties (more to come) which may interest women readers who, apart from contributing to the Fund, would like to help towards keeping little feet warm. These booties can be made from odd pieces of wool (thus requiring no points) and are easy to make.

I trust that the Israel woman and schoolgirl who once spent many hours knitting sweaters and socks for a "soldier with no uniform," will not fail to help provide booties for these babies.

Yours, etc.,
E.P.

Jerusalem, November 25.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Begin at leg edge by casting on 33 stitches and work: — 1st row (wrong side): All knit, 2nd row: k.1, * m.1, k.2 tog.; repeat from * until 1 stitch remains, k.1, 3rd row: All knit. Work 3 rows in s.s., beginning with a k. row, then repeat the first 3 rows once more. Work 16 rows in s.s., beginning with a k. row. Slot row: * k.2 tog. make 1, k.1; repeat from * to the end. Work 3 rows in s.s., beginning with a purl row, then divide the stitches for the instep thus: K.13 and place these stitches on a safety pin, k. the next 10 stitches, then place the remaining 13 stitches on a second safety-pin.

Work 23 rows on the 10 centre stitches. Cut the wool.

Pass the first 13 sts. from the safety-pin on to a knitting needle and with right side facing pick up and knit 11 sts. along the side of the instep, knit the 10 instep sts., then pick up and k. 11 sts. along the other side of the instep, and knit the remaining 13 sts. from second safety-pin (58 sts.).

Work the first 3 rows as at the beginning, then 6 rows in s.s., beginning with a knit row. **Shape heel and toe: 1st row:** Dec., k. 21, dec., k. 8, dec., k. 21, dec.; **2nd and alternate rows:** Purl.; **3rd row:** Dec., k. 19, dec., k. 6, dec., k. 19, dec.; **5th row:** Dec., k. 17, dec., k. 4, dec., k. 17, dec.; **6th row:** All purl. Cast off. To make up: Press lightly on wrong side with a hot iron over a damp cloth. Join back and underfoot seams. Thread ribbon through slots round ankle.

Work second bootie in the same way.

Materials needed: 25 grs. of 3 or 4 ply wool will make a pair of booties; a pair of No. 3½ knitting needles; 3 safety pins and a ribbon.

Meaning of abbreviations: K — knit plain; s.s. stocking stitch (knit on right side, purl on wrong side); dec. — decrease (by working 2 sts. together); m. — make (by bringing wool in front of needle and over it before knitting next stitch).

Menus For The Week

By Molly's Aunt

WHAT shall we have for dinner this week?

FRIDAY:
Strained vegetable soup with noodles, Fish soufflé with salad, Noodle pudding.

SATURDAY:
Grapefruit cocktail, French potatoes with hot beetroot, Fruit salad.

SUNDAY:
Hot bread balls with sweet cabbage (a la "Hesse"), Egg omelette, Lebaniah cakes.

MONDAY:
Pavsan Soup, Fish mayonnaise, Baked bread with sugar and cinnamon.

TUESDAY:
Tomato Soup, Baked Macaroni with onion sauce, Banana fritters.

WEDNESDAY:
Fried fish with mayonnaise and baked potatoes, Fresh string bean salad, Milk rice sweet.

THURSDAY:
Cabbage soup, Pancakes stuffed with spinach or white cheese (salted), Muesli (cold rolled oats dish).

French Potatoes

Place in Pyrex dish or wonder pot one layer of sliced, boiled potatoes; one layer of sliced fillet; on top one or more boiled eggs in thin slices; another layer of sliced potatoes; sprinkle some pepper, salt and margarine on top, half a glass of lebaniah, and bake. (Recipe by Mrs. F. Moscowitz, Tel Aviv).

Muesli

Soak two tablespoonfuls of rolled oats overnight in milk, then add lemon and orange juice sweetened with honey or sugar, and stir till creamy.

Sweet Cabbage

Cut young cabbage in thin pieces and simmer with fat and a little water till very soft. Add some sugar and lemon juice and some caraway seeds. Serve piping hot.

Baked Bread with Sugar and Cinnamon

Slice left-over white bread soaked in lukewarm milk or water and milk in which one tablespoonful of egg powder has been dissolved, add sugar when all the milk has been absorbed, bake in hot fat on both sides. Sprinkle jam or sugar and cinnamon on top. Serve hot.

Pavsan Soup

Soak dried white beans softened overnight. Boil till very soft, cook with carrots and parsley, fry an onion, cut into small pieces and add to soup. Thicken with flour and serve very hot.

Things look a little brighter on the vegetable market, and the potato and macaroni rations are already being distributed. Try this with your macaroni: Take a large onion, a quarter of your macaroni ration, bread crumbs, salt and pepper. Cook macaroni in boiling water 15 minutes and drain. Add onion, boiled and chopped. Mix well, shape into fritters and fry.

Macaroni Omelette

Boil macaroni. Take one or two tablespoonfuls of flour and mix into paste with water. Pour boiling milk over it; stir till thick. Add macaroni and a little chopped parsley, one egg, season with pepper and salt. Bake in buttered dish till brown, serve with brown sauce.

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CULT OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

By CAMPBELL NAIRNE

It is one of the minor mysteries of literature that Holmes and Watson were able to steal on the world almost unobserved. There were no wild scenes at the bookstalls when the first Holmes adventure, "A Study in Scarlet," appeared in Beeton's Christmas Annual for 1887.

The spell worked for the first time when in the summer of 1891 a Holmes short story, "A Scandal in Bohemia," appeared in the "Strand" Magazine, with illustrations by Sidney Paget that caught the atmosphere and setting to perfection. That story had been submitted to the "Strand" Magazine by a literary agent. Its astute editor had promptly asked for five more — all that Conan Doyle intended to write. Month by month the popularity of the Holmes adventures increased, and the "Strand" Magazine urged their creator to continue them. He had received an average of £35 a story; for another set of six he named what he thought (and hoped) would be a prohibitive price: £50 a story, irrespective of length. It was a genuine shock to him when he found that this offer had been instantly accepted.

The Adventures ran on triumphantly into 1892 and were republished in book form. Once again the "Strand" begged for more. Already weary of Holmes ("He takes my mind from better things"), Conan Doyle stiffened his terms: £1,000 for twelve stories. Surely no one in his senses would dream of paying so much? But once again he was wrong. In a mood of resignation, regretting that he must put aside plans for the historical novels he really wanted to write, he began work on the stories which eventually appeared as the "Memoirs."

Death and Resurrection

He had resolved that there were to be no more Holmes stories and when the "Strand" Magazine for October, 1893, appeared on the bookstalls its readers were appalled to discover that he had sent Holmes over a Swiss cataract in a death-grapple with his arch-enemy, Professor Moriarty. The public reaction was violent. "You brute!" wrote one disappointed correspondent.

For ten years Dr. Watson and the public laboured under the delusion (shared by Conan Doyle) that Holmes had perished in the swirl of the Reichenbach Falls. Then in the summer of 1901 the rumour spread that Holmes was to reappear in a "creeper" with a Dartmoor setting. He did; but Conan Doyle took care to present "The Hound of the Baskervilles" as an early adventure. There was still no question of bringing Holmes back to life.

His return from the dead, as it happened, was not long delayed. William Gillette, the American actor, had been scoring a great success with his impersonations of Holmes on the stage and Conan Doyle had been impressed by his uncanny resemblance to the Holmes of the Sidney Paget drawings. His detective was much in his mind. Early in 1903 a remarkable offer came to him from America: 5,000 dollars a story for six stories, or as many more as he cared to write. He seems to have recognized then that the game was up. A laconic postcard went to his agent: "Very well. A.C.D."

Holmes's death was explained, more or less convincingly, in the first story of the new series, "The Empty House," and when it appeared in the "Strand" Magazine for October, 1903, the crowds besieging the bookstalls behaved like shoppers in a bargain basement. From that moment Conan Doyle knew that Holmes had joined the immortals. He accepted the situation philosophically and at intervals for nearly a quarter of a century he continued to make additions to the Holmes saga.

After the death of Conan Doyle in 1930 the cult assumed new forms. In 1934 the Baker Street Irregulars of

New York and Sherlock Holmes Society of London held inaugural dinners. Then came a flood of monographs, books, pamphlets. Every aspect of Holmes was studied and analyzed. And the societies multiplied. Today there are 50 or 60 in America alone, and a new one has just been formed in London, with the Master of a Cambridge College as its president.

The warmth of feeling which discussion of Sherlockiana can arouse was demonstrated after the opening of the Baker Street Exhibition. "The Times" and other leading newspapers gave space to a tart exchange of views on such weighty topics as the type of stethoscope carried by Dr. Watson.

Much of the mock-serious study of the Holmes canon is obviously an intellectual exercise, part of an elaborate game. But there is more to it than that. It provides a perfect excuse for re-entering and lingering in the Sherlockian world.

That world, sealed away in the past and inviolable, grows ever more alluring as the 20th century advances. Here one can be sure of finding no problems that will not be neatly solved in the end. There is trafficking in violence and sudden death, but also a lightness of heart that the modern world seems to have lost, an almost Wodehousian gaiety: "My dear Watson, when I have exterminated that fourth egg I will be ready to put you in touch with the whole situation. I don't say that we have fathomed it — far from it — but when we have traced the missing dumb-bell..." Everything has now a period charm: the conversations, the clothes, the settings of the adventures—above all the settings. The mysterious gas-lit London of the eighties and nineties — the London of yellow fogs, hoarse street cries, and rattling hansoms — has vanished forever, but to recapture it the Sherlockian need only mount the seventeen steps to the Master's rooms.

Wearing his familiar jockey cap, Jacob Epstein is at work in his London studio, modelling Somerset Maugham's features. Observer Photo

A REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

A FOREIGN POLICY FOR AMERICANS. By Robert A. Taft. Doubleday. New York. pp.157. $2.

A realistic examination of the United States' commitments and basic interests, and adoption of a policy in Europe and Asia of checking Communism "at every possible point where it is within our capacity to do so" is put forward by Senator Robert A. Taft in this book. The key to his appraisal of U.S. possibilities is the phrase "within our capacity."

As a declared candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1952, Senator Taft's foreign policy statement is an early but important salvo in the election campaign. It is directed to U.S. voters, as the title indicates, and its political purpose is made clear in a foreword.

"I have written this book to emphasize the fact that the freedom of the people of the United States is in serious danger from the present Administration," the author states. He does not limit himself, however, to criticism or attack. His main effort in fact is to define U.S. foreign policy in terms of its purpose, available means of realizing that purpose, and the internal and external problems involved.

Answering and commenting on the questions he poses, Sen. Taft makes the following observations:

1. "Fundamentally, I believe the ultimate purpose of our foreign policy must be to protect the liberty of the people of the United States. ... Only second to liberty is the maintenance of peace....

2. "The United Nations has failed to protect our peace, I believe, because it was organized on an unsound basis with a veto power in five nations, and is based, in fact, on the joint power of such nations, effective only so long as they agree. I believe this concept can only be successful if based on a rule of law and justice between nations and willingness on the part of all nations to abide by the decisions of an impartial tribunal.

3. "We cannot assume a financial burden in our foreign policy so great that it threatens our liberty at home.

4. "I believe that our international trade relations should be scrupulously fair and generous and should make it clear to the other peoples of the world that we intend to be fair and generous.... I believe that some programme like the Point Four programme is justified to a limited extent, even if the Russian threat were completely removed.

5. "The theory of an international state, bearing the same relation to nations and their citizens as our federal Government bears to the states and their citizens, appears to me, at least in this country, to be fantastic, dangerous and impractical. ... Any international organization which is worth the paper it is written on must be based on retaining the sovereignty of all states."

U.S. and Europe

Discussing the specific needs of U.S. foreign policy in Europe, the senator emphasizes that arms should be given only those countries "really threatened by Communist attack," and that such aid should not be given in such way as "to lead Russia to believe that an attack is contemplated against Russia itself and so incite it to a war that it might not otherwise undertake." Despite these qualifications, he says that the U.S. has "no choice now except to complete as rapidly as possible the arming of Western Europe if it desires to be armed. That is the policy decided on in the Atlantic Pact, and I am in favour of carrying out this commitment, as worked out by the Council and General Eisenhower under the Pact."

U.S. troop commitments to Europe should be limited to the six divisions already promised, with no added deployment "without a thorough reconsideration of the whole policy and definite further action by the Congress itself," Senator Taft adds, and his conclusion is: "We are, of course, interested in the defence of Western Europe, but it is beyond our capacity unless the Europeans provide not only the bulk of the troops, but also the bulk of the interest and the initiative, and finally take over the responsibility." *U.P.*

Cooperatives in Action

By ANDREW BOYD

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN A SOCIALIST SOCIETY. By G. D. H. Cole. Allen & Unwin, London. pp. 168. 12/6.

Some years ago Professor Cole wrote a history of the British Cooperative Movement which has already become the standard book on the subject. "The Co-operative Movement in a Socialist Society"—which despite its price is not much more than a long pamphlet—is a successor to the original work and its title makes its subject self-explanatory.

In the first part of the book Professor Cole gives a short survey of the past history and future prospects of the movement. Co-operative trading has made great strides in modern Britain during the hundred years of its existence, as is evidenced by the fact that the movement has today a membership of ten million and capital resources of nearly £400 million. Expansion has however been mainly restricted to orthodox lines of trade—that is, catering for the large-scale basic needs of the consumer which lend themselves to mass production and distribution. By and large co-operative societies have not ventured into the sphere of specialized production of varied "quality" goods. Generally speaking, Prof. Cole is of the opinion that since the war co-operative trade has ceased to expand in proportion to the expansion of retail trade as a whole; and as a result of full employment, high wages and various other factors, the societies' share in the total spending of their members is becoming increasingly smaller.

New Utopia

The dream of the founders of the movement was that it should eventually grow into a complete co-operative state, but this has remained only a dream, and today its managers are content to accept both state control and public enterprise as rivals whose competition must always be feared and fought against but who will continue to exist indefinitely. Professor Cole is not so pusillanimous — or not so clear-sighted according to where his readers' sympathies lie. In the second part of his book he proceeds to depict the future socialist society as he sees it; a society in which the majority of basic industries and enterprises will have been nationalized and most of the remainder will be run by statutory Development Boards with wide powers of planning and control.

In this new Utopia the role of the co-operative movement will be completely revolutionized. The whole field of retail trade and distribution should, in Professor Cole's opinion, be run by co-operative methods. The Government and public funds should provide the capital necessary to buy out the old co-operative societies and to establish new production co-operatives. In addition, the largest of the private distributive agencies should be converted to some form of "mutual" trading and would thus provide a modified form of competition for the co-operatives proper.

One imagines that neither the Fabian Society, which commissioned this book, nor the co-operative societies themselves will exactly welcome Professor Cole's scheme with open arms, and indeed even to the disinterested reader it appears to raise many objections of which the author does not seem to be aware. For instance, is it likely that a compulsory state co-operative scheme with no external check on inefficiency and responsible to no outside body would be more effective than the present system? Or that public funds could be found in the foreseeable future to finance such a far-reaching scheme when the country is already burdened with welfare and rearmament programmes which seem virtually here to stay?

"The Co-operative Movement in a Socialist Society" may provide a lively starting-point for controversy on an important subject but it does not unfortunately do much more than that.

ZIONIST RECORDS

A SHORT HISTORY OF ZIONISM. By Israel Cohen. Muller, London. pp.260. 15/-.

THE ZIONIST YEAR BOOK 1951-1952. Ed. by A.S. Super and L.J. Miller. Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland. pp.567. 10/6.

With a record of more than 30 years as secretary to the Zionist Executive and author of a dozen books on Jewish and Zionist subjects, Mr. Cohen is well-equipped for the task he has set himself in his latest publication.

Almost equally divided between the periods up to and after 1936, this concise survey lays greater emphasis on the events which led eventually to the establishment of the State than on the early history of the Movement. The inevitable result of this approach is a certain disproportion between foundation and superstructure, particularly noticeable in the few lines accorded to "Palestine through the Centuries," or the impact of religious law and tradition, but also in the treatment of more recent developments, such as the history of Zionism in England and Central Europe, the ideological struggle in the new Yishuv, or the omission of the first eleven Congresses in the Appendix.

Apart from this concept of history and some dryness of style, Mr. Cohen's book is to be recommended as a valuable and instructive introduction and a reliable account of a movement to which the author has given half a century of devoted service.

Politicians, executives, newspapermen and anyone else, interested professionally or otherwise, in Jewish and Zionist affairs, will be grateful to the editors and publishers of the well-produced, remarkably cheap Zionist Year Book. It can best be described perhaps as a kind of "Kitzur Shulhan Arukh," aiming at a systematic presentation of a mass of information on organizations, personalities, population, periodicals, and other relevant subjects, plus a useful "News Digest."

A first compilation such as this cannot be expected to be complete, and the Israel "Who's Who" suffers from somewhat arbitrary selection; also, the omission of weekly and monthly periodicals in the "Press of Israel" chapter is to be regretted. But these and a few other flaws can easily be amended in subsequent editions of this volume which fills a long-felt need in our reference literature.

PLONI

A Dynamic Economy

ANNUAL — 1951. A Survey of Israel's Economy. Ed. E. Kollek. The Israel Economist, Jerusalem. pp.366. IL.3.

With more than fifty contributions on practically every aspect of Israel's economy, this Annual, now in its third year, will be welcomed by experts as well as general readers here and abroad as a source of valuable information. It must be said, however, that in endeavouring to make the survey as complete as possible, the editor included several contributions which would be suitable for popular "information pamphlets" but which are rather too slight for a collection of this calibre. It is also suggested that, in future editions, contributors state their sources whenever tables or other material previously published elsewhere is reproduced; this applies, for instance, to the article on absorption of immigrants.

Wide Range of Subjects

Introduced by the Minister of Finance, the General Manager of the Bank Leumi, and Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the Annual presents, in 12 parts, a cross-section of the economic fabric of the country. Most of the subjects are treated by authors who, by virtue of official or professional activities, are able to give competent accounts of developments plus informed comment.

Only a few of the more substantial contributions can be mentioned. The article on cooperatives gives a good overall picture, and that on Histadrut contains such interesting data as that its members constitute 30 per cent of the total Jewish labour force, but 82.6 per cent in agriculture alone, and that the turnover of its economic sector in 1950 amounted to no less than IL.157.2m. The difficult subject of double taxation relief has found clear exposition, whereas in the articles on banking and insurance comparative tables of individual companies would have been instructive. Much space is given to industry, especially electricity and textiles, the latter rapidly advancing to front rank in exports from a mere IL.110,000 in 1949 to IL.1,350,000 in 1950, and exceeding two million this year. It is gratifying to learn from an article on agriculture that self-sufficiency in local food production may reach, in the not too distant future, the optimum of 75 per cent, and that, at present, seven items of our food basket are subsidized. The difficulties of the citrus industry are once again described, but a comparison of marketing is made impossible by the use of tons for local consumption and of cases for export figures. A much neglected subject is dealt with in an article on real estate, and not every reader will have known that this country boasts 16 daily newspapers and 161 periodicals.

Spectacular Traffic Figures

Transport by road, rail, sea and air is of considerable topical interest, and some of the figures are impressive; the railways, for instance, in 1950 handled 705,918 tons freight and 1.4 m. passengers, and the ports 1.8 m. tons cargo and 156,667 passengers. Road traffic, the subject of an excellent article, shows a spectacular rise with 153m. passengers on urban lines, 109 m. on interurban lines, and 1.2 m. in interurban taxi services. These figures will no doubt have the full attention of our railway executive. Equally remarkable is the progress of postal services where, for instance, the number of telephones has increased by 10,000 since May, 1948. Civil aviation, too, has expanded considerably. An interesting detail is revealed in the article on Ports where we learn that a voyage from Haifa to Calcutta covers a distance of 4,867 nautical miles, against 4,550 from Elath, whereas the prospective traveller to Batavia would save no less than 2,580 miles if he could embark at Elath instead of Haifa.

A very useful 25-page statistical supplement, mainly based on the Bulletin of the Central Bureau of Statistics, concludes the well-produced volume.

E.M.

SPANISH VISITOR

Spain, which expelled its Jews in 1492, has sent a non-Jewish scholar to the State of Israel this year. He is not only an expert on the Bible and the history of Jews in Spain, but speaks fluent, modern Hebrew.

Professor José Millias Vallicrosa, Professor of Hebrew and Arabic at the University of Barcelona and chairman of the Friends of the Hebrew University, here on a two months' visit, knows more of the history of the Jews in Spain than most residents of this country. He has published many studies on Ibn Gabirol, Yehuda Halevi and Avraham Ibn Ezra, is the author of "Sacred Poetry among the Jews in Spain," and has translated from Hebrew into Catalan not only the Pentateuch, the Prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, but also poems of Bialik. With him is Professor Cantera, Director of the Spanish Institute for Bible Research "Arias Montanus," and one of the editors of the quarterly for Bible Studies "Sefarad."

Prof. Vallicrosa paid his first visit to this country in 1927-1928, when he spent seven months here and lectured at the Hebrew University. Two of these lectures were later published in "Tarbitz." This time he gave two lectures at the University, one in Spanish on "Memories and Figures of the Jewish Communities in Spain," and one in Hebrew, on "The Beginnings of Natural Science among the Jews in Spain."

While the number of Jews in Spain is small, and while very few of them have settled in Israel, Hebrew studies flourish, Professor Vallicrosa told us. There are six chairs for Hebrew language and literature and for Bible at Spanish Universities, two of which are in Madrid, two in Barcelona, and one each in Salamanca and Granada, in addition to the Catholic Seminaries for Priests, where classical Hebrew is taught.

H.B.

Life and Letters

Pär Lagerkvist, renowned Swedish author, poet and dramatist, has been awarded the Nobel prize for literature.

U.N. Book Lists

Apart from producing a number of valuable publications, U.N. Headquarters are also large-scale book consumers. The monthly catalogue is described as "a selected list of works relating to questions of every kind studied by the organs of the U.N." The September/October issue contains 57 pages with approximately 350 titles. In addition, the U.N. Library issues a "Monthly List of Selected Articles" on political, legal, economic, financial and other questions. About 1,900 periodicals are regularly indexed for this purpose.

Pharmaceutics

The first international pharmacopeia laying down uniform standards for medicaments in common use, has just been published by the World Health Organization. The first volume contains descriptions of 200 basic medicaments, and the second will contain monographs on more recent products, such as the antibiotics.

Useful Broadcasts

An American radio network is to give a series of weekly broadcasts on how community problems have been solved locally with the minimum of outside help. The programme has been made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for Adult Education. According to a UNESCO report, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State College and chairman of the committee that will run the programme, stated that people throughout the U.S. are bringing about amazing improvements in their conditions of life through team work at local level. The programme is to encourage others to do the same.

Returned to Germany

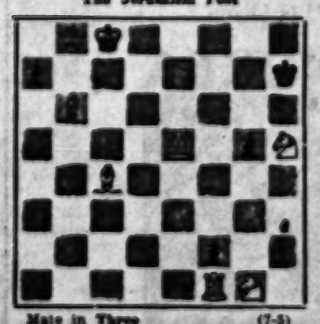
The Institute for Social Research (Institut fuer Sozialforschung), founded in Frankfurt in 1924 with a Jewish endowment has now returned from New York where, after a brief period in Geneva, it found refuge at Columbia University. Its first director was the noted Marxist sociologist, Professor K. Gruenberg; since 1931 it was directed by Prof. M. Horkheimer who has now been elected Rector of the Frankfurt university.

Two Approaches

Above the door of a university library in one of the Rocky Mountain States an inscription carved in stone reads, according to the "Saturday Review of Literature": "Enter Here the Timeless Fellowship of the Human Spirit." This lofty sentiment, however, is somewhat tarnished by the fact that the door itself is kept permanently locked, with a card proclaiming, "Kindly use the side entrance."

CHESS

PROBLEM No. 628
H.C. Mowry, Malden
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Mate in Three (7-5)

W. Kc2; Qb8; Re8, Rf1; Be4; Kir1, Kth5.
B. Kh7; Bb6; Pa7, f2, g5.

November 30, 1951

PROBLEM No. 629
F. Leiberid, Iasi
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kh8; Qh3; Rc1; Bd8, Bg7; Kta7, Ktc7; Pa5. (6)
Black: Kc5; Bc2; Kth3; Pa4, b4, b7, c6. (7)

Mate in Two

SOLUTIONS

Problem 627 (Ceder): 1. Rb3 Kf5 (Ktc4). 2.Kt:f5 (Ktc2). 1.R:d6? Bd5.
Problem 628 (Kun): 1. Kt5 K:f6 2.Kte6 Kg5 3.Rc8x; 1...K:d5 2.Kte6+.

GAME No. 114

White:	Black:
Reshi	Rossolimo

(Southsea, 1951)

1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 e6 3.Kc3 Bb4 4.e3 0-0 5.Kg-e2 d5 6.a3 Be7 7.Kg3 c5 8.d:c5 9.c4 9.B:c4 Q:d1+ 10.K1:d1 B:c5 11.b4 Be7 12.Bb2 Bd7 13.e4 Re8 14.Bd3 Bg4 15.Kte3 Rd8 16.Ke2 Kte4 17.c5 Kd5 18.K1:d5 R:d5 19.Be4 Rd7 20.Rh-c1 Rg5 21.Rc-b1 Ra-d8 22.Be3 Bh4+ 23.Ke1 K1:e3! 24.Kte3 Kd3+ 25.Kf1 Kd4 26.Bf3 Kd3 27.g3 R:f3 28.g:f4 R:e3 29.f:g5 R:e2 30.Re1 Rd8-d3 31. Re-e1 R:e3. White resigns.

GAME No. 115

White:	Black:
Bronstein	Botvinnik

(The 26th and last game)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Kc3 Kf6 4.Kf3 e6 5.Bg5 d:c4 6.e4 Bb4 7.e4 c6 8.B:c4 c:b4 9.K1:e4 b5 10.Be2 K1:e4 11.0-0 K1f6 12.Qf3 0-0 13.Re-d1 Qe7 14.Rf-e1 Kte4 15.Qg3 Kb6 16.Kt:e6 b:e6 17.Bd4 Rd8 18.Rd3 Bb7 19.Re1-e3 R:d4! 20.R:d4 Be5 21.Rd1 B:c3 22.Q:c3. In this position, Botvinnik offered his rival a draw which Bronstein accepted.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 610-615)

Marlowe: 4—4—6—3—3—3—4/21.
Fischer: 4—4—6—3—3—4/21; Agrest, Bro, Redlich, Retter: 3—4—5—3—3—4/19; Bauman: 3—4—4—3—3—4/18; Wertheim: 3—4—4—3/12; Greets: 3—4/6; Bassfreund, Gruenfeld: 3—3—2/6; Birer, Roaman: No.614 2 pts.
Late points: Retter — No.609 — 1 pts.

NOTES

No.610: Cooked by 1.Q:d4+.
No.611: "A rather weak problem by this selfmate expert" (Retter)
No.613: "Correction play of three pieces, a fine and very difficult theme" (Retter).
No.611: Rc5? Kig-f5;
No.614: Ra8? K1:e5!

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, "Bat Mazon," Rishon LeZion.

ENDGAME COMPETITIONS

Endgame No.16 (Kivi) Kg2; Bf1; Kte8; Pe3 — Kc6; Pc2, c4. Solution: 1.Kte7+ Kb7! 2.Ba6!! Ka8! 3.Ktc6 c2 4.Bb7+ K:b7 5.Kta5+ K any 6.Ktb3 and wins.

Correct solutions to endgame No.15 were submitted by Messrs. M. Lubezsa, Haifa; E. Fisher, Kabri; and D.R. Wertheim, Haifa.

Correct solutions to No.16 received from W.M. Levi, Ramat-Gan, R. Blumenfeld, Tel Aviv, and D.R. Wertheim, Haifa.

Endgame competition No.17, V. Kivi (Soumen Sol.1952) White: Kh8; Rb8. Black: Ka1; Pa4, a6. White to play and win.

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St. Heym: The Eyes of Reason
C. Himes: Lonely Crusade
G. Household: Rough Shot
Fr. Howard: No Music for Generals
C. Levi: The Watch
S. Lewis: World so Wide
N. Lofts: The Late Player
J. MacDonald: My Mission to Israel
N. Maller: Barbary Shore
D. du Maurier: My Cousin Rachel
M.V. de Meersch: Bodies and Souls
N. Milford: The Blessing
M. Monsarrat: The Cruel Sea
Ch. Morgan: A Breeze of Morning
P. Le Mure: Moulin Rouge
R. Payne: Mao-Tse-Tung
K. Popkin: Quiet Street
M. Sharp: Like Lily White
J. Shaw: Troubled Air
N. Shute: An Old Captivity
N. Shute: Ruined City
M. Spertber: The Wind and the Flame
H. Springs: The Houses in Between
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"CHILDREN OF ISRAEL"

The seventh album of the "Israel Encyclopaedia in Pictures" has just been published in Hebrew, English and French. Its form and range are like the former editions.

The album is dedicated to the coming generation and tells the story of how Jewish children and youth are being trained and educated as good citizens of the State.

The album emphasizes the new concept of Israel's children—with all the youthful zest of the "sabra," and the children who were delivered from the degeneration of life in the Diaspora and who are being integrated into the life of the Homeland. It highlights the part of youth in the making of the State and the new social milieu which it is helping to create.

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The new Telephone Directory, published about two months ago, contains the numbers that appeared in the earlier edition as well as those added in the past two years.

Use of the new Directory will save expenses, time and inconvenience. The caller will not receive the wrong number as it appears in the old edition. The subscriber at the other end will no longer have to answer calls not meant for him. Information, No. "0," will no longer have to reply to questions regarding numbers not listed in the old Directory, but which are to be found in the new.

The public is asked to use only the new Directory and so make things easier for all concerned.

The Directory is obtainable at all Post Office branches and agencies. Price, 300 pruta.

For the convenience of the public, a Directory will be sent to subscribers' homes upon request. Just call one of the following offices:

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